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REAGAN DECISION TO OBSERVE SALT II REPORTED

LD101938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Correspondent Vladimir Gerasichev report from New York]

[Text] President Reagan has made the decision that the United States will continue to observe the provisions of the SALT II treaty: The President intends to announce his decision officially today. However, long before his address today, it became clear that the White House is heading directly toward further undermining the treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons signed in 1979.

Having in its time wrecked the ratification of the SALT II treaty, the United States went along the path of disorganizing the process of limiting and reducing the numbers of weapons, of violating both agreements reached earlier, as well as the SALT II treaty. The deployment of Pershings and American cruise missiles in Western Europe and the construction of the latest strategic submarines -- the number of which already exceeds the limits of the limitations envisaged -- and many other actions on the part of the United States that contradict the provisions of the SALT II treaty have confirmed this.

Now, judging by today's report in THE NEW YORK TIMES, White House employees have announced that President Reagan has agreed to continue to observe this treaty, with the proviso that the United States has, in essence, the right to modernize its strategic weapons.

In other words, Washington intends to reassure the public with a statement on observing the SALT II treaty, and in fact to continue to strive to achieve U.S. military superiority over the USSR, at any price, even by reneging on its own commitments.

Congressional Concern Over SALT

PM101417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Kurdyumov "Commentator's Column": "Justified Fears"]

[Text] The past few days in Washington have been marked by a quite stormy discussion connected with the attempt by certain circles within the administration to eliminate the treaties hindering the buildup of America's strategic armaments. Their fierce attacks have been aimed in particular at the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty.

As is well known, the United States refused to ratify that important document. However, under pressure from public opinion, Washington was forced to announce its intention to "refrain from actions" undermining its provisions. But, according to reports, the White House is now raising the question again of whether it is worth adhering to the treaty's restrictive provisions or announcing a complete renunciation of them, in violation of its own commitments.

The question centers primarily on the limitation of 1,200 imposed on MIRVed ICBM's, which no longer suits the Pentagon's strategists. The reason for that is the launch, planned for September, of the nuclear-powered submarine "Alaska," carrying 24 such missiles, which would exceed the "threshold" set by the treaty.

The President is to report his plans and decisions to Congress in a few days' time. In this regard the U.S. press is noting that there is a mood prevailing within the administration whose essence was expressed by THE WASHINGTON POST. It cited a comment by a "high-ranking official," who stated that the United States may observe the SALT-II conditions "when that is in its interest."

It is no wonder that such intentions are causing concern to many legislators on Capitol Hill. A Senate resolution adopted recently is indicative in this respect. Although not binding, it urges the administration to "refrain from undermining the provisions of the existing agreements on strategic offensive armaments." Far-sighted U.S. politicians and public figures are noting right now that a decision to flout the accord would merely promote a further arms race and poison the climate at the Geneva talks. Similar warnings are also being heard from the capitals of America's allies.

The fears are justified. It is patently obvious that the arms race is incompatible with disarmament talks.

U.S. 'CONSTRUCTIVE' STANCE AT GENEVA QUESTIONED

LD101952 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun (TASS) -- TASS military observer Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

An extremely "tough" position is being adhered to in official Washington: Only whatever is to the liking of the present administration is good and in order. No agreement counts if it is not in its interests. Thus, for example, the USSR and the United States agreed in Geneva to observe the confidentiality of talks on nuclear and space weapons. But what is this confidentiality for? Just how will Washington publicize its alleged striving for "nuclear weapons reduction" and distract the public's attention from its total unwillingness to prevent the militarization of space? But of course, through unrestrained publicizing of the allegedly "constructive" American position. Thus the United States is indeed "setting out" its position, but is doing it in such a way that ill-informed people would not understand what Washington is striving for.

Take the recent statement by E. Rowny, special consultant of the U.S. President and secretary of state, on the subject of the Geneva talks. "The United States continues to propose that both sides reduce the warheads of their missiles to an equal number from 7,500 each to 5,000." Outwardly this sounds attractive. The reductions are substantial. However, a question arises: Why are only ballistic missiles singled out from the entire sum total of strategic means as the basis for reductions? The answer is always the same: because this is advantageous only for Washington.

Indeed the strategic armaments of the USSR and the United States are not identical in their structure. They have developed in different directions, although the strategic potentials of the sides are balanced. In the Soviet Union there has traditionally been greatest development of land-based ICBMs, whilst in the United States sea-based ballistic missiles and strategic aviation have experienced the greatest development. In the USSR around 70 percent of the warheads belong to ground-based ICBMs, whilst in the United States the figure is around 20 percent. But then more than 80 percent of warheads are deployed on their submarine ballistic missiles and heavy bombers.

The explanation for the U.S. proposal is very simple to discover: Using the differences in the structure of the strategic forces of the sides, it is proposed to carry out reductions such as would basically affect Soviet missiles. The U.S. weapons would be affected to an incomparably lesser extent.

Even the figure itself -- 5,000 warheads -- will not "fully" characterize the U.S. strategic nuclear potential. Mr Rowny omits some "small details." Elementary calculations done according to the American scheme show that to these 5,000 warheads must be added 8,000 nuclear charges of cruise missiles deployed on 400 American heavy bombers (the U.S. representatives themselves have spoken of this). The total comes to 13,000 menacing warheads. Then if one takes into account the U.S. desire to give itself the green light for an uncontrolled build-up of long-range land-based and sea-based cruise missiles, and also other nuclear arms on heavy bombers (SRAM missiles, aerial bombs, etc.) which are not limited at all, then as a result the total number of nuclear charges which would be permitted, according to the American approach, on strategic carriers, could reach 15,000 units or more. That's "deep cuts" for you!

What is offered to the Soviet Union in this case? That it should substantially reduce the warheads on its ICBM's and a large proportion of its missiles, and, in order to reestablish parity with the United States, to build, in addition to the 150 strategic bombers currently in the USSR, a very large number of new airplanes, in order to match the United States, which already has almost 600 strategic bombers, in this form of strategic armament? So where is the observance of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides here?

It is not hard to draw a simple conculsion from all this: The United States is hoping to obtain a strategic arms limitation agreement that would lead to unilateral advantages for the United States and harm the defense capability of the USSR and all the countries of the socialist community.

The deployment of an arms race in space and its unbridled continuation on earth is what lies behind the publicity given to the U.S. position at the talks. It is precisely this unrealistic position that so far has prevented any progress from being achieved at Geneva.

U.S. TRYING TO GET ALLIES TO BREACH ABM TREATY

LD101644 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev.

Addressing members of the Bow group faction of the Conservative Party in London, General James Abrahamson, director of the agency charged with implementing President Reagan's "star wars" program, advocated the participation of Western European countries in the U.S. program for outer space militarization. Abrahamson arrived in London specially to advertize President Reagan's plan for developing attack space weapons within the framework of so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). In doing so, the general resorted to outright deception concerning the "defensive character" of U.S. preparations for "star wars". In actual fact the SDI is a large-scale plan devised to give the United States military superiority through acquisition of the capability for dealing the first pre-emptive strike at the enemy.

Admitting that there exists a strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union at the present time -- this admission is made in a report on the SDI program submitted to the U.S. Congress by the Pentagon last April -- the U.S. Administration nonetheless intends to upset that balance through space militarization efforts.

The Reagan administration officials are trying to sell their NATO allies the idea that the development of a large-scale anti-missile system "does not breach" the existing U.S. treaties, particularly the 1972 Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missiles, and hence, there are no obstacles holding back participation of Western European countries in Washington's star wars" plans. This is outright and deliberate disinformation. The substance of the ABM Treaty is the prohibition of the deployment of ABM systems for the defense of the territories of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., that is, large-scale anti-ballistic missile defense system. If this foundation is removed the entire edifice of that agreement will collapse.

Moreover, trying to draw Western Europe and other countries into realization of its designs, the U.S. Administration plans to develop a global space combat system into which the existing nuclear capability of the United States and those of its European allies are to be incorporated and subordinated to U.S. strategic plans. This also contradicts the ABM Treaty.

It is also maintained that by carrying out research within the framework of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" the United States would like only to receive "information" about the possibilities of deploying an anti-ballistic missile system and nothing more.

However, it can be seen from the mentioned Pentagon reports that components of space weapons are already modelled and tested at Los Alamos and Livermore Laboratories, other centers and White Sands missile testing range. Moreover, in 1986 fiscal it is planned to complete 73 "initial" programs of the SDI in the field of development of laser, kinetic energy and other types of "exoitc" weapons both ground- and space-based.

A special place in U.S. preparations for "star wars" is assigned to the development of weapons using guided energy generated by nuclear systems, specifically by staging atomic blast in outer space. Let us recall in that connection that the 1963 treaty signed by the U.S.S.R., the U.S. and Britain prohibits atomic explosions in the atmosphere and outside it, including outer space. This means that the U.S. Administration lays a mine under the treaty as well so as to be ready to blast it as soon as it no longer suits it.

Thrusting "star wars" plans on Western Europe, the U.S. Government uses standard techniques of manipulating public opinion -- resorts to deception, carefully concealing all the dangerous consequences accompanying space militarization.

SENATOR MITCHELL'S SPEECH ON ABM OBSERVANCE VIEWED

LD101632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] U.S. news agencies have reported that Senator Mitchell, speaking in the Senate, has called on the Washington administration to adhere rigorously to the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems. Here is the latest news' commentary. Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer, is at the microphone.

Let me note, to begin with, that Mitchell's speech is by no means the only one to have been made in the U.S. Congress. Nonetheless, the fact that it should have been made precisely at this time is very symptomatic. After all, Washington has recently been particularly active in undermining both the ABM Treaty and the Soviet-U.S. SALT treaty. In both these cases, the administration's spokesman put forward arguments that are as hackneyed as they are untenable.

It is alleged that the United States has begun to lag behind the USSR in the arms field. It is also alleged that the USSR violates the above-named treaties. Incidentally, no proof is adduced to have this thesis confirmed. The reason for this is simple indeed: There is no proof. The USSR scrupulously adheres to the agreements that have been signed and an approximate military parity currently held between the USSR and the United States. Incidentally, this was publicly confirmed in a documentary just screened by the American ABC TV company, by no fewer than two former U.S. defense secretaries and by a recent chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

However, one cannot, at the same time, remain silent about something else: the fact that the United States itself does not only violate the arms limitation agreements that it has signed, but that it is openly preparing to abrogate them altogether.

The U.S. development of space weaponry is contrary to the ABM Treaty. As for the SALT treaty concluded between our countries in June 1979 in Vienna and so far remaining unratified by the United States, I recall that while making a speech in the Austrian capital, President Carter called it one of the most important landmarks in curbing the arms race. That is just it: Currently Washington is busy not with curbing the arms race at all, but, on the contrary, with cranking it up.

In particular, a launch is due of a new U.S. submarine which is to carry a further 24 ballistic missiles. This would be tantamount to clearly exceeding the total number of missiles of this type set by the treaty signed in Vienna.

That is why the Washington administration is currently disowning so strenously any and all agreements on arms limition. But this is tantamount to proceeding along a dangerous path, one that is dangerous to the United States itself, which is precisely why both Senator Mitchell and other sober-minded American politicians warn Washington so insistently against undermining the foundation stones of international security.

LATEST STOCKHOLM PROPOSALS, MEASURES OUTLINED

PM101633 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 85 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov dispatch: "Strengthening Confidence; PRAVDA Correspondent Reports From Stockholm"]

[Text] June -- The Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is continuing work in the Swedish capital. Interest from the entire world public in this international forum is considerable.

The key to the success of the Stockholm Conference is the practical talks on developing large-scale -- and everyone following its ups and downs with interest agrees on this -- mutually complementary confidence measures in both the political and military spheres. It is the desire for a comprehensive approach to the elaboration of these measures commensurate in both directions with the currently existing threat that typifies the position of our country and the other socialist states represented at the conference.

In the very 1st week of the current session's work they put forward important new initiatives leading to military detente in Europe.

A working document was submitted containing extensive proposals on prior notification of major ground troop exercises -- upwards of 20,000 men -- in Europe and the adjoining sea (ocean) regions and airspace. A proposal was submitted on prior notification of major air force exercises. In accordance with this proposal there is to be notification of air force, naval aviation, and air defense exercises during which over 200 warplanes would be simultaneously aloft in the declared exercise region located on the territory of any state participating in military maneuvers in Europe and in the adjoining sea (ocean) region and airspace.

A proposal containing measures to provide notification of naval exercises conducted in the sea (ocean) region adjoining Europe if more than 30 warships and 100 warplanes were taking part was submitted as an official document. All documents persented by the delegations of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states contain a provision to the effect that this notification will be issued 30 days in advance. It must contain information about the participating states' overall exercise goals, troop numbers, and the numbers of aircraft and warships, as well as information about the region and proposed duration of the exercise. All these proposals apply to the three categories of troops and encompass both the territory of the European Continent and the adjoining sea and ocean regions and airspace.

It is well known that modern land, air, and naval forces are equipped with qualitatively new types of arms, have high strike power, and are capable of resolving a wide range of combat tasks both independently and in close cooperaton with one another in Europe and the adjoining sea (ocean) regions and airspace. Their intensive combat training, during which the tasks of inflicting strikes on land, at sea, and in the air are rehearsed, are acquiring ever increasing scale. Moreover, large-scale air force exercises involving many hundreds of nuclear-capable warplanes can present a threat to the security of certain countries and to peace in general by creating situations in which it is difficult to discern the threshold between exercises and real preparations for inflicting a first strike. In other words, there is a mounting and real threat of a conflict situation erupting. Last year's NATO "Central Enterprise" exercises -- to rehearse airborne offensive and defensive operations during the initial period of a war in Europe and in which around 1,000 warplanes were operating! -- were fraught with this danger. Some 3 months later new NATO bloc air force maneuvers -- "Cold Fire" -- were held in which a 1,000-plane armada again took part. Would not prior notification of this type of exercise promote increased confidence?

The aforesaid factors, which intensify tension and the level of military danger, also apply to naval exercises, particularly in European waters. The constant modernization of fleets, the equipping of ships with nuclear weapons -- including long-range cruise missiles -- and, finally, the presence of aircraft carriers capable of inflicting both land and sea strikes by way of the warplanes based on them cause well-sounded alarm in Europe, since maneuvers with their participation concern the security of many states on our continent. The recent NATO "Teamwork" exercises in the Atlantic, for instance, rehearsed the transition to a war footing. In other words, the holding of naval, air, and ground operations in the initial phase of a war were being rehearsed.

Against the backdrop of the socialist countries' new proposals the NATO package of proposals on the negotiating table (which, in particular, only mention prior notification of the military activity of ground forces and shore-based aircraft) seem nothing more than a half-measure, and they are aimed at obtaining unilateral advantages for the NATO bloc, above all the United States. As for their thesis of so-called "transparency," which is now increasingly frequently presented as an exchange of information, this presupposes the NATO bloc's legally obtaining intelligence information on the defense potential of the Warsaw Pact countries right up to the Urals. That kind of "exchange" would be a channel with a "one-way flow of information." Naturally, these measures do not correspond to confidence- or security-building on the European Continent, which was previously stated by the socialist countries at the conference.

The socialist countries' present proposals submitted at Stockholm are being supplemented by important confidence-building measures which have previously been presented for examination by the conference. They include key measures such as the conclusion of a treaty on the reciprocal nonuse of military force, the abandonment of first use of nuclear weapons, the creation of nuclear-free zones, the reduction of military budgets, the elimination of stockpiles of chemical weapons in Europe, and the implementation of military-technical measures envisaging reductions in the military activity of the conference countries.

The socialist countries' new proposals have triggered great interest among the conference participants, particularly among neutral and nonaligned countries, primarily by their specific nature and the fact that they largely correspond to the national security interests of these states. Detailed discussions of the submitted documents have begun in one of the working groups.

No later than the start of May, that is, on the eve of the opening of the present session of the Stockholm Conference, the U.S. President, speaking at the European Parliament in Strasbourg, stated the United States' readiness to discuss the Soviet proposal on the nonuse of force in conjunction with military-technical confidence-building measures. This is not the first such statement from official Washington, yet at the conference itself the U.S. delegation, like the other NATO countries' delegations, continue to hew to a line leading to deadlock. Contrary to its pronouncements on its readiness for discussion, the practical steps of the United States and its bloc allies continue to be geared to achieving military superiority and, by using the stalling tactic, to winning time for implementing plans for further building up their military potential in all avenues.

It must be stated that, objectively speaking, the stumbling block in the Stockholm forum's work now lies in the destructive, "stalling" position of the delegations of the United States and its NATO partners. Now, almost 18 months since the start of the conference's work, it is essentially time to switch from words to deeds and to the constructive resolution of the responsible task of building confidence and security and ensuring disarmament in Europe.

CEMA FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSION MEETS 4-6 JUNE

PM101215 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] The regular session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Foreign Trade was held in Moscow 4-6 June.

Delegations from CEMA member-countries, and also from the SFRY, the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, and the International Investment Bank took part in the work of the commission session.

The results of talks and conclusion of protocols on reciprocal commodity deliveries between CEMA member-countries, and also with the SFRY, and the progress in their fulfillment were discussed at the session.

The commission noted that the total commodity turnover in reciprocal trade between CEMA member-countries will increase 7.7 percent. The export of machines and equipment will continue to develop at a faster pace.

Much attention was devoted to measures to secure the complete and prompt performance of obligations envisaged by the 1985 commodity turnover protocols, bearing in mind the difficulties existing in some countries due to adverse weather conditions at the start of this year.

Much attention was also devoted to preparations for the conclusion of long-term trade agreements for 1986-90 on the basis of national economic plan coordination, and also to the prompt conclusion of contracts for the first years of the coming 5-year plan period, particularly regarding machines and equipment.

Other questions pertaining to cooperation in the foreign trade sphere were also discussed.

The commission session took place in an atmosphere of comradely cooperation and complete mutual understanding.

CEMA EFFORTS IN FOOD PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

PM071301 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 May 85 p 3

[Article by V. Gordeyev under the rubric "CEMA: Phases of Agrarian Integration": "The Community's Common Goal"]

[Text] The CEMA countries' economic summit conference defined the fraternal socialist countries' strategy for the further development of the economy, including agriculture, and the deepening of all-embracing cooperation for the purpose of boosting the various sectors of the agro-industrial complex. The conference set the community the urgent task of increasing food production and reciprocal deliveries of foodstuffs on the basis of the introduction of progressive techniques and the development and improvement of the material and technical base of agriculture and the food industry.

Moreover, it is not just a matter of considerably improving supplies of foodstuffs for working perople. The modification of the actual diet structure and the qualitative restructuring of it on the basis of increasing the consumption of animal proteins, such as meat and meat products, and of fruit and vegetables are acquiring great importance.

The achievement of this new quality depends directly on more effective utilization of the various agrarian resources: soil, biological, climate, and technological. Socio-economic relations within this agro-industrial complex continue to improve. CEMA's long experience has shown that the solution of these problems can have the maximum impact in the context of close integration collaboration and international socialist division of labor.

This path was reflected in the long-term targeted cooperation program in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry and the comprehensive cooperation measures to improve supplies of foodstuffs for the population of the CEMA countries. The comprehensive measures, which supplement the long-term targeted cooperation program, include above all providing agriculture with fixed production capital. In the 1960-80 period, there was a considerable increase in the amount of fixed production capital in agriculture in most of the socialist community countries. However, agriculture is still lagging behind industry in terms of capital-labor and power-labor ratios. It is therefore planned to create new machinery and equipment for agriculture, the food industry, trade, and refrigeration and storage facilities. These measures are particularly aimed at solving problems of storing fruit and vegetables, transporting agrarian products from the fields, and eliminating the considerable losses that still occur. It is planned, in particular, to elaborate new techniques, use more productive grain-harvesting combines to reduce losses and speed up harvesting, and improve grain and feed storage techniques.

The fraternal countries are paying special attention to increasing grain, primarily forage grain, production. The CEMA countries have a sufficient quantity of food grain, but the problem of forage grain provision has not been finally solved. Production of it must be raised to the level where imports from third countries are no longer necessary. Work on introducing new industrial techniques of grain production ensuring large and stable harvests and in raising new, highly productive strains is bearing fruit. This is indicated by higher yields and gross harvests of grain in the CEMA countries.

In Hungary, 1984 was a record year for the grain harvest: 15.8 million metric tons. In the GDR, the grain harvest was the largest in the republic's history: 11.5 million metric tons. It was also a record harvest in Czechoslovakia. It is indicative that in the community countries as a whole, the gross grain harvest in 1976-80 was 60 percent higher than in 1961-65. A convincing confirmation of the fruitful pooling of the CEMA countries' efforts in this sphere is the fact that in the last 10 years around 500 strains and hybrids of various agricultural crops, obtained as a result of collective action by selection workers, have been introduced. A considerable proportion of them are strains of grain.

The fraternal countries are making more and more advances in livestock raising as well. In 1980, the level of meat production (slaughter weight) was 80 percent higher than in 1960, milk production 50 percent higher, and egg production 130 percent higher.

The joint measures include the important task of strengthening the livestock raising feed base and increasing the production of animal protein; collaboration is taking place in the production of a number of feed additives to increase the amount of protein in animal diets. Cooperation is expanding in providing livestock raising with new equipment and technology to increase its productivity. Stimulants have been developed that increase animal weight gains and reduce the fattening period and expenditure of feed per unit of product. Joint activity in transplanting the egg cells of cattle for the purpose of accelerating the establishment of herds of cows with more valuable qualities and so forth has had a considerable impact.

In the context of the long-term targeted cooperation program and the comprehensive measures, a number of new multilateral agreements among the member-countries have already been adopted or are being elaborated. They envisage increasing the production of meat, grain, feed, vegetables, and fruit on the basis of the further development of the agro-industrial complex, increasing the amount of food through greater and more through processing of agrarian raw materials, making more effective use of economic and natural conditions to develop specialized agrarian sectors, and improving the effectiveness of scientific and technical cooperation.

The CEMA countries' fraternal parties' central committee secretaries conference the other day orientated the community countries toward accelerating their forward development in the course of consistent implementation of the decisions of the economic conference. It was noted that coordinated work is being done to prepare bilateral programs of economic and sceintific and technical cooperation for the period up to the year 2000 and the coordination of national economic plans for the forthcoming 5-year period is almost complete. Efforts are being coordinated in the biotechnology sphere, as a priority sphere of scientific and technical progress. New targets are being outlined for the fulfillment of the main task: providing the population with plenty of the foodstuffs it requires.

ZUBKOV COMMENTS ON PACT EXTENSION, NATO POLICY

LD091949 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Jun 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] I will begin my commentary on the events of the past week with the announcement that the protocol on extending the period of validity of the Warsaw Pact has come into force. It has been extended for 20 years, with a possible subsequent prolongation for a further 10 years. The Warsaw Pact is a defensive alliance. Were a different situation to exist in the world, it would not have been extended, as, indeed, it would not have been concluded at all, for it was not the USSR and the other countries of socialism that began the division of Europe and the postwar world. The Warsaw Pact emerged just 6 years after the North Atlantic pact, and its emerged because the West repudiated efforts to set up a system of collective European security.

Today, just as then, Washington and its NATO allies do not wish to heed the reasonable and constructive proposals preceeding from Moscow and from the entire socialist community. Instead of following the USSR's example in assuming the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, Washington continues reiterating arguments, which set one's teeth on edge, about the USSR's aggressiveness. These arguments resounded once again the other day from the lips of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz at the NATO session in Portugal. Instead of observing the treaty on limiting antimissile defense systesm, the U.S. Administration is stepping up preparations for the militarization of space. It became known last week that the U.S. Senate had approved allocations of almost $3 billion for the "star wars" program, which is almost twice as much as this year. Instead of accepting the USSR's proposals and freezing, during the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, the creation of strike space weapons, strategic offensive weapons, and medium-range nuclear means, the United States, even now, at the sittings of the second round of talks, is showing no readiness to seek mutually acceptable solutions.

To return to the Warsaw Pact: It was not set up in perpetuity; it can be disbanded if the NATO countries respond in like manner, of course. But, alas, Washington and its allies ignore even these collective proposals by the socialist countries.

The Warsaw Pact member-countries are convinced that war can and must be averted by joint efforts. It is time to break the vicious circle of confrontation, the arms race, confrontation. The countries of socialism are actively striving toward this. They act together, collectively, in the international arena. This was confirmed by the visit to our country by the Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov and his meeting with the Soviet leadership.

I was present, together with other journalists, at the moment when the protocol on extending the Warsaw Pact was signed in Warsaw. This event took place in the Hall of Columns of the government house of the Polish People's Republic. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was itself signed in the same hall 30 years ago and this is symbolic. It is a sign of the immutability and stability of peace-loving foreign policy course of the socialist countries, a course aimed at continuing dialogue, finding a reasonable compromise, reviving the atmosphere and essence of the period of relaxation of tension, and going further toward a reliable system of international law, order and security. This can and must be done. Human civilization simply has no other way out.

U.S. POLITICAL FIGURES CITED ON NUCLEAR TEST BAN

LD110742 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 11 TASS -- Speaking at a press conference here, U.S. prominent politicians called for a total ban on all nuclear weapon tests.

Patricia Schroeder, member of the House of Representatives (Democrat, Colorado), told the press conference that she had submitted to the House a bill suggesting that the U.S. President introduce a moratorium on all types of nuclear weapon tests. She stressed that the accelerated rates of the nuclear arms race made such a moratorium a pressing necessity. She recalled that over the five years, since the Reagan administration took office, U.S. spending on the development of strategic weapon systems went up 1,400 per cent.

Rear-Admiral Gene Robert Larocque, director of the Centre for Defense Information, said that over 150 influential U.S. public organisations had already supported the proposal for a moratorium.

William Fulbright, a prominent U.S. politician, has also declared in support of the moratorium on nuclear weapon tests, saying that this move would become a step forward in relations between the USSR, the United States and other nuclear powers.

HOUSE S. AFRICA RESOLUTION LIKELY TO BE INEFFECTIVE

PM101345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[F. Konopikhin "Pertinent Remarks": "Nothing Has Changed"]

[Text] A majority in the U.S. House of Representatives has voted in favor of a resolution to impose economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa [RSA].

The resolution was passed against the wishes of the U.S. Administration, which had submitted its own bill providing for a 2-year postponement of the introduction of sanctions.

Until quite recently official Washington was rejecting outright even the thought of a possible imposition of sanctions against the racist regime. "Punishing South Africa by means of sanctions is madness," C. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, declared at the end of February.

Official Washington further claims that sanctions cannot be effective. It is hypocritically claimed there that a hardline policy toward the Botha regime can only aggravate the Africans' situation. Events in the RSA over the past few months have shown that matters are actually developing in exactly the opposite direction. Reassured and encouraged by Washington, the racist authorities are spinning the flywheel of repressions even faster, and committing bloody atrocities against the civilian population of black ghettos. This is the reality of the "liberalization" of the South African order being urged by official Washington.

Another argument to which the opponents of economic sanctions often resort is the claim that American firms in South African supposedly help raise the African population's prosperity by creating additional employment. In actual fact, the transatlantic companies operating in the RSA are interested primarily in their own interests and profits. According to the Mozambican weekly DOMINGO, South African is a proper El Dorado for the many Western companies and their branches, with a profit norm in excess of 20 percent.

It is not surprising that the so-called policy of "constructive cooperation" between Washington and Pretoria causes indignation not just in Africa but throughout the world, including the United States itself. Many American public figures including some authoritative persons like Senators Edward Kennedy and Lowell Weicker, are declaring that this policy has failed.

It was under these circumstances that Congress voted for the imposition of certain sanctions. But it should not be thought that the U.S. legislators are fully resolved to undermine the apartheid regime, still less to act contrary to the interests of U.S. corporations. What they demand from Pretoria goes no further than the introduction of cosmetic reforms, whose purpose is to embellish the facade of the inhuman system of oppression while leaving its essence unaltered.

Even the American monopolies themselves, as the facts indicate, have no intention of obeying the House of Representatives resolution. A few days ago Johannesburg Radio announced the decision by several of the largest U.S. firms to considerably increase their capital investment in the RSA economy. The experience of Washington-Pretoria ties in the military sphere testifies that quite a few circuitous ways exist for supplying the racist regime with everything it needs. Thus the U.S. House of Representatives resolution on sanctions in no way alters the Reagan doctrine of U.S. "constructive cooperation" with Pretoria.

NONPROLIFERATION CONSULTATION HELD WITH CANADA

LD101415 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun (TASS) -- Soviet-Canadian consultations on issues relating to nonproliferation of nuclear weapons have taken place in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A broad circle of issues relating to the problems of preventing the emergence of new countries possessing nuclear weapons was examined. Considerable attention was devoted to the third conference reviewing the operation of the nuclear weapons non-proliferation treaty, which is to be held in September this year in Geneva; and to heightening the effectiveness of the system of guarantees of the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as to stepping up control over nuclear exports.

Taking part in the consultations on the Soviet side was V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and on the Canadian side (S. Heaney), general director of the department of energy, transport and science in the Canadian Ministry of External Affairs.

U.S. PLANS FOR BINARY WEAPONS IN EUROPE VIEWED

LD071741 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

"I don't know anyone in Congres,.... who would want lethal munitions moved through or over his or her district," said Thomas J. Welch, deputy assistant to the secretary of defence for chemical matters. This remark was sure to be met with full understanding. Indeed, what person in his right mind would like to be in close proximity to containers with lethal toxic agents, whose leakage may result in irreparable consequences.

Yet, this remark was by no means motivated by care for the health of the congressmen and their families. The U.S. Defence Department started a campaign to mastermind the legislators in order to accelerate the creation of chemical weapons of new generations -- binary munitions. They contain two components, that are harmless until they are mixed. A toxic gas capable of causing a paralysis of man's breathing tract in fractions of a second is generated only in the interaction of the components.

That is precisely why, Thomas Welch, who advocates the binary chemical weapons, is trying to tell the Congress that the production of safe components in the USA will not threaten the health of the Americans. The components will be joined to produce the binary weapons in some other places, for example, in Europe, thousands of miles away from the shores of Americans, he claimed. There the binary weapons will be stored, the more so, that according to the design of the American strategists, the old world is destined to play the role of the theatre of a future chemical war.

The Europeans would certainly find it interesting to familiarize themselves with the speculation of the solicitous poisoner from the Pentagon. Mr. Welch readily ranked the Europeans among second-grade people. And if one is to follow his logic, the chemical weapons can be stored near the homes of the Europeans, thus exposing them to the risk of an accidental leakage of deadly substances, whose enormous quantities have been stockpiled in the U.S. bases in the FRG and Britain.

New Movie on CW Testing

PM101130 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 85 Second Edition p 3

[Professor N. Antonov article under the rubric "Cinema": "Who Is Attacking the Future"]

[Excerpt] An officer of the American troops stationed in the FRG appears on the screen. He says that, "if necessary," he will make the decision to use chemical weapons, and huge casualties among the peaceful populace will on no account stop him.

He is not mad, this old campaigner. He zealously carries out the order of those who are prepared, in the name of their mercenary motives, to bring down the horrors of a chemical war on mankind. A new full-length movie by the Central Documentary Movie Studio -- "Attack on the Future" -- is devoted to exposing these monstrous designs. It has been made by a creative collective under the leadership of director D. Firsova (screenplay by D. Firsova and G. Gurkov).

American strategists today see chemical weapons as a means of achieving military superiority over the USSR and ensuring their hegemony in the world. They are stepping up the creation and production of new types of toxins. It is impossible to watch without indignation the shots recording the barbarous methods used by the Pentagon and the CIA to develop and test toxic weapons.

Entire states have been turned into a vast testing grounds for villanous experiments with toxins. The United States tested its toxins in Indochina. As a result, the soil over huge areas of South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia is contaminated by dioxin and arsenic. The movie also relates that 8,000 tons of "Agent Orange," containing especially high concentrations of dioxin, which the Americans did not have time to spray over Vietnam, were burned in the Pacific. But since the dioxin does not burn, it contaminated the waters of the ocean. The United States dumps toxic substances off the coasts of East Asia, Australia, and South America.

KOREAN OFFICIAL STRESSES USSR-DPRK RELATIONS

PM101302 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Friendship"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jun -- The DPRK assesses highly and actively supports the USSR's principled position at the Soviet-U.S. talks at Geneva and the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war and defending peace and security in Europe, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the Administrative Council, and DPRK foreign minister, stated. He was speaking here on the first anniversary of the visit to the USSR and the European socialist countries by the DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song. The U.S. imperialists' adventurist, aggressive policy, the speaker noted, is leading to an extreme exacerbation of the international situation and the growth of the thermonuclear threat. Under these conditions the WPK and the DPRK Government, true to the cause of peace worldwide, will continue to reliably defend socialism's eastern outpost.

The DPRK will make every effort to ensure the further all-around expansion and development of relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other European socialist countries in accordance with the agreements reached during the 1984 talks with their party and state leaders. Currently, Kim Yong-nam stressed, these relations are developing on a new and higher level in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres.

TRADE EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DPRK

LD102204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang -- A protocol on trade exchange and payments between the USSR and the DPRK for 1985 was signed here today. In accordance with it the Soviet Union will continue to supply machines and equipment and several types of fuel. In return the DPRK will supply to Soviet customers rolled ferrous metals and other output from enterprises built in the republic with the assistance of the USSR on a compensatory basis.

JAPANESE FIRMS EAGER TO BENEFIT FROM SDI

OW070415 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] Commentator Dmitriyev comments on Japan's attitude toward the U.S. "star wars" plan.

On 2 June the Japanese Foreign Ministry made public its view that it has no objection to Japanese private enterprise participation in the U.S. SDI -- Strategic Defense Initiative -- research program. It is clear that many Japanese monopoly businesses can not resist the temptation of a business bonanza arising from the arms race. There is norestraint on Japanese business giants in this sense. This is clearly shown by the fact that big business has steadily accelerated munitions production in violation of the war-renouncing constitution.

Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Toshiba, and Fujitsu, which are representative monopoly firms in Japan, have long been on the Defense Agency's list of contractors. A recent scandal involving Kyocera, which sold Tomahawk components to the United States, shows how deeply Japanese capital has penetrated the death business. Moreover, attempts are now being made to take this death business into space.

Masterminds of the White House "star wars" plan do not hide their eagerness to get military technological cooperation from Japan. Following Japan-U.S. consultations on military technology transfer held in late May, a U.S. Defense Department official named 11 areas of Japanese technology in which the United States is interested, including microelectronics, optics, laser engineering, communications through millimeter waves [mira ha], and all other fields necessary for SDI experiments. The names of Mitsubishi, Toshiba, and Fujitsu are again cited.

These firms are lured by the hope that if they cooperated with the U.S. SDI program, they might have access to new technologies. Japanese Government sources also take every opportunity to point to the fact that cooperation in the militarization of outer space would be profitable. However, they do not seem to understand what authoritative commentators in many countries are saying. The commentators say that it is impossible to expect the United States to make its new technologies available to its economic rival. Besides, they say it is the U.S. Defense Department that wants to obtain Japanese industrial secrets. This is a convincing opinion. As Defense Department officials admit, 90 percent of new technologies related to the military aircraft industry cannot be diverted to the peace industry.

There is another aspect to the issue. It is clear the allegation that the space militarization plan is defensive in nature is totally groundless. No one can be deceived by this except those who want to be deceived on their own accord. In fact, the establishment of a new global space weapons system is intended solely for aggressive designs. In this connection, retired General Scowcroft, a Pentagon emissary, visited Japan to explain the "star wars" plan. Without mincing issues, he said that the United States believes it proper to utilize outer space if it enhances the effect of its nuclear force.

Thus, participation in the preparation for "star wars" will not only damage the security of the Japanese people themselves but also jeopardize the security of all mankind. Despite this fact, according to Japanese press reports, it appears the Japanese Government is trying to entrust the solution of the issue to self-centered private businesses which pay no attention to the Japanese people's interests.

JAPAN TO EXPAND INVOLVEMENT IN NAVAL EXERCISES

LD102028 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

According to reports from Tokyo the Japanese Government decided to widen the participation of the Japanese armed forces in the multinational naval exercises of the United States and its allies code-named "Rimpac" that are held in the Pacific. According to an announcement of Japan's military agency, eight Japanese guided missile destroyers and 16 aircraft and helicopters will be used in the exercises of this series next year.

Having volunterily taken on Washington's gendarme functions in the western Pacific, Tokyo has been expanding with every year the role assigned to its armed forces in the Pentagon's intensifying aggressive military preparations in the area. For the first time the Japanese armed forces took part in the "Rimpac" exercises in 1980. The number of Japanese warships and aircraft involved in the "Rimpac-84" exercises was half as many again if compared with the 1982 exercises.

The widening of Japan's participation in the provocative military shows is fully in keeping with Washington's course at the heightening of tension, the speeding up of militaristic preparations with the involvement of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons. This suits also the strategic plans of Tokyo itself which is preparing to "protect" sea lanes of the West at a distance of 1,000 miles from the coasts of Japan. It is no secret that the latest programme of the buildup of the Japanese armed forces for 1986-1990 is being adjusted to those plans. In the years ahead the Japanese armed forces will be equipped additionally with 20 up-to-date guided missile destroyers and submarines, 70 fighter-planes and supersonic attack aircraft of the latest types, more than 50 anti-submarine aircraft and other offensive armaments.

The Japanese newspaper MAINICHI pointed out that Japan's new military programme is spearheaded against the Soviet Union. However, countries of the Asian Pacific region justifiably express concern that the arm of Japan's "self defence" forces extended for 1,000 miles (Japan's navy now ranks fourth among the United States allies, and its air force ranks sixth) might be stretched not only in the north-westerly, but also in other directions where Japan's and the West's "vital interests" might be affected. "Vital interests" is an expression that is now fashionable in Tokyo. It is not accidental that when it is talked about the need to "defend" the Far East in the circles of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the notion of the Far East is being applied to an area stretching as far as the Persian Gulf.

It is not accidental also that Southeast Asian countries where, as the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT notes, the grim memories of the Japanese military occupation of the times of the Second World War are still alive, are very much alarmed by the scope of Japan's rearming.

The widening of the activity of the Japanese Navy on the expanses of the ocean is at glaring contradiction not only to Japan's Constitution and Tokyo's official statements but also to the will of the world community which declared at the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly for restricting naval operations, for the limitation and reduction of naval armaments, for the establishment of confidence on oceans and seas.

NEWER U.S. AIRCRAFT TO BE DEPLOYED NEAR JAPAN

LD100706 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo June 10 TASS -- The Pentagon has decided to deploy 40 most up-to-date fighter-assault plans F-18 Hornet on the U.S.S. Midway strike aircraft carrier stationed in the port of Yokosuka, Japan. According to the newspaper THE DAILY YOMIURI, they should replace the F-4 Phantom and A-7 Corsair fighters with which the ship is equipped today. The armament of the U.S. aircraft carrier permanently stationed in Japan with the most up-to-date plans is regarded in that country as another step forward in the large-scale U.S. arms buildup in the north-eastern part of the Pacific.

PAKISTAN'S ARMS BUILDUP, 'AGGRESSION' CRITICIZED

U.S. Aid Threatens Security

LD101152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Y. Kachanov commentary]

[Text] According to a UNI report the Pentagon has started deliveries of the latest AAM-90 air-to-air missiles, considered to be one of the most effective means for the destruction of aerial targets, to Pakistan's military regime. They are capable of being installed on virtually any of the aircraft belonging to the Pakistani Air Force, including the F-16 fighter-bombers recently supplied by the United States, which are intended for delivering nuclear strikes. The Pentagon also intends to supply the Ziaul Haq regime with the latest radar equipment for these aircraft. A Moscow Radio commentary, at the microphone is Yevgeniy Kachanov:

[Kachanov] Well-informed foreign observers have pointed out on more than one occasion recently the sharply increased volume of U.S. military aid to Pakistan, which considerably exceeds the defense requirements of that country. Not only F-16 aircraft, missiles, and electronic equipment, but also tanks, helicopters, heavy artillery, and much more; there's not enough time to list them all.

Of significance, however, is the fact that implementation of a $3.2 billion program of U.S. military and economic aid to Pakistan has not yet been completed, yet talks are already being conducted on the conclusion of another such agreement, to be valued at $6 billion. To this we can add that Islamabad's own military expenditure is eating up, year by year, more than 40 percent of the state budget. This expenditure, as you know, is nonproductive; it does not produce any income. On the contrary, it drags Pakistan into a morass of debt. As a result, over the past 7 years alone that country's external debt has tripled, exceeding $15 billion.

Of course, the White House has an interest in dragging Pakistan even more deeply into the bog of financial and economic dependence. For this usually leads to political dependence, expressed in the fact that the Islamabad regime follows obediently in the wake of Washington's expansionist course in South and Southeast Asia. Pakistan is already tied hand and foot by a whole spider's web of secret agreements on the United States' use of military objectives on Pakistani territory, and on the deployment there of arms depots as well as medium-range nuclear missiles targeted on neighboring countries. Pakistan's own army is trained for the role of advance detachment of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

Prompted and directly encouraged by Washington, the Ziaul Haq regime takes openly unfriendly positions toward neighboring India and Afghanistan and carries out subversive activities against them. Understandably, this kind of policy on the part of Islamabad, which is giving rise to serious concern in the region, is far removed from the true national interests of Pakistan. Islamabad's military regime is paying dearly for the lavish but far from selfless help it receives from Washington, for the price is the interests of its own people, and the country's national sovereignty and security.

Aggressive Policy Serves U.S.

LD101029 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 10 Jun 85

[From the "Time, Events, and People" program; V. Beloshapko commentary]

[Text] Comentary on an international theme: The subject today is Pakistan. Recently there have been increasingly frequent reports of armed provocations by the Pakistani military against Afghanistan and India. What is the background to Islamabad's agressive policy? Why does it not want to maintain normal, smooth-running relations with its neighbors? These questions are answered by international affairs journalist Vladimir Beloshapko.

[Beloshapko] Certainly one cannot call Pakistan an easy neighbor. I shall recall just a few facts. As stated in numerous protests from the Afghan Foreign Ministry, the Pakistan military have recently been directly participating in armed provocations against the republic. Pakistani military aircraft intrude Afghan airspace. Artillery has shelled Afghan villages, and Pakistani soldiers, together with the dushmans, have intruded into Afghan territory. I should like to make particular mention of the bloody act by units of the regular Pakistani Army, which were went in against a group of Afghan and Soviet servicemen trying to escape. They had been taken prisoner on Afghan territory and sent to one of the counterrevolutionary camps in Pakistan.

There is little difference in the nature of Islamabad's course with respect to India. Indian leaders have repeatedly stressed that Pakistan is directly implicated in the training and sending of terrorist Punjab separatists into India. There are secret channels through Pakistan to supply them with Western weapons. The Indian authorities have caught several groups of Pakistani spies and diversionaries. Just the other day, Islamabad again perpetrated an armed provocation in the northern part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In brief, the paper ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA was right when it wrote that a blatantly hostile attitude to neighboring countries has become the foundation of the Islamabad military regime's state policy.

The question arises: What is the reason for this irresponsible course? It would seem that Pakistan ought to be no less interested than India and Afghanistan in good-neighborliness and a stable situation in the region, if only to avoid a total economic collapse brought about by excessive military expenditure, which is about half the budget appropriations. Nor is it any secret that the regime's militarist course has led to a marked fall in Pakistan's international prestige and is jeopardizing its right to belong to the Nonaligned Movement. Finally, there is no support for this course among the people of Pakistan themselves, as shown by the recent mass protest demonstartion against the Ziaul Haq regime, held in Karachi and other towns throughtout the country.

So why does Pakistan cling so stubbornly to this irresponsible and hopeless policy, which is alien to the national interests of the Pakistani people? The reason is well known. This course is the result of Pakistan being deeply drawn into the orbit of U.S. military-political schemes in Asia. As noted in the brochure of the Council for International Relations, published in New York, Pakistan falls under the sphere of U.S. vital interests. Decoding this formulation, the authors of the brochure explain that Pakistan's territory is seen as a bridgehead for implementing aggressive actions against other independent peoples, that the United States wants by any means to prevent the normalization of relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

They consider in Washington, not without foundation, that massive military aid is preventing General Ziaul Haq taking any steps contrary to these aims. Let us recall that in accordance with the 1981 agreement, Islamabad has received arms worth more than $3 billion from across the ocean, including F-16 aircraft, capable of carrying nuclear weapons. And in the next 6 years, these military deliveries, according to press reports, will be worth about $6 billion.

It is not surprising that the increasing military-political partnership between Islamabad and Washington is causing alarm in the countries of southern Asia. After all, as experience shows, such a partnership on a militarist basis creates a real threat to the security of the countries in the region and is liable to lead to a further increase in tension in that part of Asia.

DRA Protest Lodged

PM110849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Protest Made"]

[Text] Kabul, 7 Jun -- As the BAKHTAR news agency reports, Pakistan's charge d'affaires in the DRA has been summoned to the DRA Foreign Ministry, where a firm protest was made to him in connection with the Pakistani military's new act of aggression against Democratic Afghanistan. On 31 May the Afghan border center of Barikowt was shelled from deep inside Pakistani territory. As a result two people were killed and three wounded. On the same day Pakistani air defense subunits opened fire on Afghan helicopters flying inside their own country's airspace and damaged one of them. The DRA Government has demanded the rapid cessation of Pakistan's provocative actions.

PAKISTAN LAHORE TRIAL TERMED ANTI-INDIAN SHOW

LD071605 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] New Delhi June 7 TASS -- A trial of a group of terrorists who hijacked in 1981 an Indian passenger liner, now taking place in Lahore (Pakistan), is turning through the effort of the Pakistani authorities into a crude anti-Indian show, with the main roles assigned to Punjab secessionists. The hijakcers faced the trial not as criminals but as some "freedom fighters". As is reported by the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, by their demand the American citizen G. Singh Dhillon was invited as "a witness". Through he was not in the plane together with the hijackers the organisers of the trial deemed it necessary to hear "the testimony" by Dhillon who is one of the leaders of the non-existent "state of Khalistan" which secessionists are seeking to form through tearing away from India the State of Punjab and adjacent areas. Other representatives of secessionist scum will also give their "testimony" during the trial farce in Lahore. The local observers express the opinion that Dhillon's influential "friends" from among American senators and leaders of the Pakistani military administration played a major role in taking such a decision.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

Officials Attend Luncheon

PM101036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Government gave a luncheon in the Great Kremlin Palace 7 June in honor of T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

The Bulgarian officials accompanying T. Zhivkov were present at the luncheon.

The Soviet side was represented by Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, S.L. Sokolov, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, V.P. Nikonov, and K.V. Rusakov; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.P. Orlov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and other officials.

During the luncheon, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and T. Zhivkov exchanged speeches, which were listened to with great attention and greeted with prolonged applause.

Zhivkov Sends Thanks

PM101505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades,

On my way home, I want once more to express to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all Soviet working people the most heartfelt thanks for the warm hospitality given to me and the comrades accompanying me during our stay on Soviet soil.

The recent friendly official visit to the Soviet land is new and graphic evidence of the indestructibility of the life-giving friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples. Our meetings and talks with Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which took place in the spirit of the traditional international unity between our two fraternal communist parties, confirmed the vitality of our joint course toward all-around cooperation and rapprochement between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, a course based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in action.

The long-term program for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR for the period through the year 2000 which we signed during this visit is of exceptionally great importance for the further practical implementation of our jointly projected course.

Its implementation will be a considerable contribution to our common efforts to resolve urgent and emerging problems in building and improving the developed socialist society in our countries and will benefit the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples in the interests of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the fraternal socialist community.

I wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and all Soviet Communists and working people much happiness and great new successes in your struggle and in work for a fitting greeting to the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress and for the conservation and consolidation of peace on the planet.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council

PATOLICHEV MEETS GDR, BULGARIAN COUNTERPARTS

PM101222 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] N.S. Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister, and H. Soelle, GDR foreign trade minister, had a conversation on 6 June during which they discussed questions relating to the implementation of a protocol on commodity exchange for 1985 and also examined prospects for further broadening trade and economic ties between the two countries.

Talks were also held between N.S. Patolichev and K. Khristov, Bulgarian foreign trade minister. There was a discussion of questions of implementing the protocol on commodity exchange between the USSR and Bulgaria for 1985 and other agreements on trade and economic questions and also prospects for further expanding Soviet-Bulgarian trade. D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talks.

GDR'S PEOPLE'S ARMY POLITICAL DELEGATION VISITS

PM101423 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jun 85 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Guests From the GDR"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers from the GDR National People's Army headed by Major General (G). Zukunft, chief of a section at the National People's Army Main Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union 3-7 June.

The GDR guests were informed of the experience of party political work within the USSR Armed Forces, the activity of political organs to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and to prepare for the 26th party congress, and the events organized in the Army and the Navy in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the German people's liberation from fascism and the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact organization.

The political workers from the GDR National People's Army toured the Transcaucasian Military District, where they saw for themselves the practical work by political organs and the life and routine of servicemen.

The delegation was received by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

TASS REPORTS HUNGARIAN ELECTION RESULTS

LD101202 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 10 Jun 85

["High Voter Turnout" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Budapest June 10 TASS -- According to figures release here today, more than 7.2 million Hungarian citizens came to the polls at elections to the National Assembly and local councils of the Hungarian People's Republic. They cast their votes for the best representatives of the working class, the cooperative farm workers and working intelligentsia, by electing 307 deputies of the National Assembly and almost 42,000 deputies of the local councils. Prominent leaders of the party and the state, workers in culture and science, representatives of national unions and public organisations, who were included into the all-Hungarian register vote, became deputies of the highest body of state authority. Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, were re-elected to the National Assembly. The election meetings were addressed by more than 150,000 Hungarian citizens. They expressed full support for the programme of the republic's Patriotic People's Front, aimed at implementing the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist People's Party, strengthening world peace and promoting the flowering of socialist Hungary. The results of the elections forcefully demonstrated the determination of the Hungarian people to do everything possible to further consolidate the country's economic potential in the forthcoming five-year plan period, to develop all-round cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries.

CSSR'S HUSAK PRAISES VISIT, TALKS IN USSR

PM100952 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Appraisal"]

[Text] Prague, 5 Jun -- Since the moment of its birth, the revolutionary trade union movement has been the CPCZ's reliable mainstay. Over the years of socialist building great successes have been achieved in the republic's economic, social, and cultural development with the trade union movement's active participation, G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, declared at a ceremonial session devoted to the 40th anniversary of the formation of the revolutionary trade union movement in the CSSR.

The Czechoslovak leader made a high appraisal of his recent official friendly visit to the USSR. He emphasized that his meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took place in a spirit of full unity of views and in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. The CPSU, the speaker pointed out, attaches special significance to the acceleration of scientific, technical, and socioeconomic development and to the vigorous elimination of shortcomings that hinder progress. The Soviet Union, G. Husak declared, devotes great attention to production collaboration and specialization within the framework of cooperation with the CSSR and the other socialist countries. This is reflected in the program signed in Moscow for long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR for the period through the year 2000. This document is of lasting significance for Czechoslovakia and provides sound guarantees of the stable defelopment of the republic's national economy.

The session was also addressed by K. Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions.

SDI AMONG 'SERIOUS DIFFERENCES' AT EEC MEETING

LD101308 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Rome June 10 TASS -- An unofficial meeting of foreign ministers of the member countries of the European Economic Community in the Italian city of Stresa has ended. The discussions at the meeting centered on problems pertaining to the session of the European Council of Communities at the level of heads of state and government scheduled to be held in Milan late in June.

The question of attitude to Reagan's notorious "star wars" programme, which Washington is trying to force on his West European partners, has been a subject of a heated debate. Despite the fact that the ministers have succeeded in putting off their decision on that issue by six months, the newspaper LA REPUBBLICA points out, they will all the same have to tell something to George Bush, U.S. secretary of state [as received], in November this year. As is known the plans of the White House to militarise outer space were opposed by France, Denmark and Greece.

Serious differences have cropped up also on a whole number of economic issues. Thus the ministers have failed to reach agreement on fixing single purchase prices for farm produce. The main opponent on that issue was Bonn, which blocks any increase in farm prices.

The meeting also discussed some aspects of political and economic relations between the EEC member countries and other states. The participants in the meeting expressed interest in developing trade and economic relations between the European Economic Community and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. France's External Relations Minister Roland Dumas told newsmen that the EEC evaluates as favourable the possibilities of cooperation with CMEA.

Among the other subjects discussed in Stresa were East-West relations, the situation in Africa, in Central America and in the Middle East.

U.S., ITALIAN SPECIAL SERVICES BEHIND AGCA

PM101545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Korionov "Rejoinder": "Whose Order?"]

[Text] "Half-demented," a "liar," and a "psychopath" was how many Western newspapers, even right-wing ones, described Turkish terrorist Ali Agca, the main "prosecution witness' at the Rome trial, after he declared himself to be "Jesus Christ" and "omnipotent."

Suddenly everything changed in an instant. As if a magic wand had been waved, the right-wing press started creating some kind of halo of "lover of justice" around the terrorist and neurologists started cheerfully claiming that his "mental state is all in order."

The fact is that Agca has finally started saying what was expected of him by the inspirers and organizers of the trial farce. Agca unexpectedly announced that in 1977 he was allegedly trained to handle firearms by..."Bulgarian and Czechoslovak instructors." Near the end of his "testimony," Agca exclaimed in a studied way the message that had been so zealously hammered into him: "I can state with confidence that the Soviet Union is the political and financial center of international terrorism." The instigators of the trial farce rubbed their hands in glee: "We've got what we were waiting for at last!"...

But sober-minded people can have no doubt as to who the organizers are. They are the U.S. and Italian special services. The West German journalist Hubert Rechel in his recently published book "Shots on St Peter's Square," makes the reasoned observation: "When CIA special operations specialists get down to business and when the 'witch-hunts' start, everything becomes possible!... The 'Bulgarian trail' does not lead to Sofia or Moscow. Its 'return address' can be clearly discerned: CIA Headquarters, Langley, Virginia, United States."

The "evidence" dictated to the NATO intelligence services' hireling is part and parcel of the slanderous campaign of the enemies of peace and international cooperation, who are striving to convince gullible people of the presence of a "communist terrorist plot." Now that protests are increasing everywhere against Washington's policy of state terrorism, some people are greatly in need of distracting the peoples' attention from their dirty deeds.

The base venture in Rome was necessary in order to give still greater impetus to the campaign of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, to poison the international political climate in Europe, and to create additional obstacles to developing mutual understanding and cooperation among European states in the interests of peace and the peoples' security. It is clear once again that the enemies of a normalization of the international situation will stop at nothing in their attempts to achieve their base ends.

FINLAND DEPLORES SEIZURE OF TROOPS IN LEBANON

LD110615 Moscow TASS in English 0601 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Helsinki June 11 TASS -- The Government of Finland considered on Monday the situation that has arisen in Lebanon in connection with the seizure by local collaborationists of a group of Finnish servicemen from the U.N. Interim Force as hostages. In its statement circulated here it says that the cabinet of ministers qualifies this provocative action as an "extremely serious and reprehensible" one.

The Government of Finland has urged the U.N. secretary general to take the necessary steps to secure a speediest release of the hostages.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUP VISITS FINLAND, MEETS SORSA

LD101422 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1309 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Helsinki, 10 Jun (TASS) -- A delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, arrived today in Helsinki at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of Finland.

At Helsinki airport the delegation was met by Juhani Tuomaala, chairman of the Finland's Parlimentary Group, deputies of the Finnish parliament, and other officials.

Today the delegation was received by Kalevi Sorsa, the Finnish prime minster. During the conversation, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on the development of friendly Soviet-Finnish relations founded on trust, and on strengthening parliamentary links between the two countries.

FINNISH-SOVIET FREIGHT-HANDLING TERMINAL OPENS

PM101405 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Jun 85 p 1

[Own correspondent V. Kopytin dispatch: "In the Interests of Trade"]

[Text] Kuovola-Helsinki, 7 Jun -- A large terminal designed to enhance the efficiency of freight transportation between the USSR and Finland involving the use of the Saimaa water system's potential has been opened in the city of Kuovola. Constructed in accordance with the latest technology, the terminal is capable of handling 30,000 metric tons of freight a year. In addition to resolving many questions of commodity turnover in Soviet-Finnish trade, the terminal is also designed to forward Finnish export freight to other countries across the USSR's territory.

Speaking at the terminal opening ceremony, Finnish Foreign Trade Minister Laine declared that "it will promote the further development of trade between Finland and the Soviet Union."

RYABOV DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN FRG NOTED

LD101435 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Bonn June 10 TASS -- A Soviet delegation headed by the Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Yakov Ryabov stayed in West Germany from June 3 to June 10. Ya. Ryabov met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of West Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the Minister of Economy Martin Bangemann. During the talks the sides touched upon some questions connected with Soviet-West German relations. The Soviet delegation visited a number of West German firms and took part in the work of the international exhibition of the equipment for the chemical industry and biotechnology "Achema-85" that opened in Frankfurt Main.

ANTONOV, FRG BUSINESSMAN DISCUSS COOPERATION

PM071321 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] On 5 June A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received K. Kaske, prominent representative of FRG business circles and chairman of the board of Siemens AG, at his request. During their conversation they examined a number of questions concerning cooperation between Soviet organizations and the Siemens AG company.

M.S. Shkabardnya, minister of instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems, and D.M. Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, took part in the conversation.

IZVESTIYA PROFILES NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA'S RAU

PM071525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed article: "Who's Who: Johannes Rau"]

[Text] Johannes Rau has been elected prime minister of the government of the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia (FRG).

This was predetermined by the Social Democrats' victory in the elections to the Landtag (land parliament) of North Rhine-Westphalia held 12 May. They consolidated the positions of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] in that federal land, where almost one-third of the FRG population lives and the country's most important industrial centers (Duesseldorf, Bochum, Dortmund, Essen) are concentrated. Elections in North Rhine-Westphalia have always been regarded as a barometer of political sentiments in the country. It is not for nothing that FRG people call them "lesser Bundestag elections."

This is the third time that J. Rau has taken up the post of head of the land government in Duesseldorf. He first became prime minister in 1978 after the resignation of his predecessor. He obtained confirmation of his powers as a result of the 1980 land elections. Now once again the voters from the Ruhr and the Rhine have expressed confidence in the SPD and its chief candidate for a 5-year period. In their election program, the Social Democrats advocated improving social security and changing the tax system and supported the public's demands for an end to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on FRG territory. At preelection rallies, J. Rau showed himself a brilliant speaker and polemicist.

He was born 16 January 1931 into a clergyman's family in the city of Wuppertal. He studied the book trade and publishing business in Cologne. For 13 years he was in charge of the literary editorial office of an evangelical youth publishing house. In 1958 he became a deputy of the North Rhine-Westphalia Landtag, and in 1970 he was appointed to the post of minister of science in the land government. Rau devoted several of his scientific works to questions of science and education.

J.Rau joined the SPD in 1957. In 1977 he was elected chairman if the party's land organization, and in 1978 he became a member of the presidium of the party's federal board. He has been SPD deputy federal chairman since 1982.

In 1981 J. Rau visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. During the talks which took place, he advocated the further development of mutually advantageous Soviet-West German cooperation on the basis of the 1970 Moscow Treaty.

FRG NAVAL, NATO AIR FORCE EXERCISES BEGIN

LD101633 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Bonn, June 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

Large-scale exercises of the West German Navy were started in areas of the North and Baltic Seas. About 50 warships, submarines and torpedo boats and the naval aviation are used in the exercises. It has been announced that the aim of the exercises, to last till June 27, is to drill the interaction of the naval forces and naval aviation "in conditions close to combat ones".

The annual exercises of NATO's joint air forces code-named "Central Enterprise" were started today in the air space of the FRG and a number of other West European countries. The FRG Defence Ministry announced that the exercises will last till June 14. The Air Forces of the FRG, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Netherlands and the USA included in NATO's operational-Tactical air commands in central Europe will be drilling methods of combat use of aviation in different situation on the European theatre of operations.

The democratic public of the FRG is expressing a growing concern over and protesting resolutely against the speeding up of military preparations by Bonn striving to please the United States and NATO. The democratic public points out in this connection that loud declarations of the FRG political leaders about their striving "for the world with a lesser volume of weapons" do not go together with Bonn's zealous participation in the militaristic shows that have nothing in common with the interests of peace and security in Europe.

NEW FRENCH SUBMARINE'S POWER, IMPLICATIONS VIEWED

PM101258 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Mikheyev article under the "Fact With Commentary" rubric: "Equivalent to Thousands of Hiroshimas"]

[Text] The nuclear submarine L'Inflexible, which, according to LE MONDE, possesses as much destructive power as the country's entire existing nuclear "triad," has been commissioned in France. It is the country's sixth such submarine.

The five previous submarines carry a total of 80 nuclear missiles with a range of 3,000 k.m. We should also recall that, in addition to its sea-launched nuclear weapons, France has 18 C-3 missiles in launch silos on the Albion plateau and 34 nuclear warheads that can be delivered to targets by Mirage-IV strategic bombers. The latter two kinds of nuclear arms predate the nuclear submarines, which has been loudly proclaimed as the "deterrent force's cutting edge." As pointed out in a report by National Assembly experts in 1981, a joint strike by this "triad" would be capable of killing 20 million people and injuring an equal number. With the appearance of this sixth missile-carrying submarine in the arsenal, these estimates require fundamental revison.

L'Inflexible is fitted with MIRV'ed warheads; to be more precise, it has 16 missiles on board, each of which carries 6 150-kiloton warheads. Whereas the French strategic forces' total destructive power previously equaled 120 megatons, or 6,000 Hiroshimas, it has now doubled. The M-4 missiles on board the new submarine deliver their warheads a distance of 4,000-5,000 km. There are plans to modernize four of France's five existing submarines with different versions of this missile. In all, the French military department intends to bring 500 warheads with nuclear charges into a state of combat readiness on board its submarine fleet by 1992.

In his speech at L'Inflexible's launch ceremony, President Mitterrand referred to France's vital interests. Commenting on this statement in an interview with DER SPIEGEL, Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International, pointed out that "much depends on what Paris means by its vital interests," and added: "It is quite clear that such considerations, in turn, are or may be of interest to the Soviet Union."

The question of France's nuclear potential is of fundamental importance in light of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. The Soviet side has repeatedly pointed to the unconstructive stance of the U.S. delegation, which refuses to count the hundreds of charges on British and French medium-range missiles in the European balance of forces. Is it possible to close one's eyes to nulcear potential equivalent in might to thousands of the bombs dropped on Hiroshima?

BUGAYEV MEETS FRENCH TRANSPORT OFFICIAL

PM101433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] Paris, 8 Jun -- A meeting was held here 7 June between B.P. Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation, who is in France in connection with the 36th International Aerospace Show at Le Bourget, and J. Auroux, secretary of state for transport.

During an exchange of opinions, the sides noted with satisfaction the positive results of the mutually beneficial cooperation between their countries' civil aviation companies, which has been going on for 27 years and is directed toward ensuring economic, cultural, scientific, technical, and tourist links between the USSR and France. Ways of strengthening and developing Soviet-French cooperation in the sphere of air routes were discussed.

SCIENTIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH SPAIN VIEWED

PM071429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent V. Vernikov: "Spain-USSR: Stronger Scientific Ties"]

[Text] Madrid -- Interesting plans for the further strengthening and deepening of our ties lie behind the outwardly dispassionate lines of the protocol on the results of the fourth session of the Soviet-Spanish mixed intergovernmental commission on scientific and technical cooperation which has ended in Madrid.

Fundamental and applied research, public health and medicine, agriculture, transport and communications, geological surveys, the power and coal industries -- this is by no means a complete list of the areas in which scientists from both countries are making joint efforts which are bound to have a practical impact in the economic and scientific spheres to the mutual benefit of our countries' peoples.

Also on the agenda are more practical areas of cooperation in mineral fertilizer production, shipping and communications, tourism, links between the two countries by road and water, and much else.

It is characteristic that in recent years, various Soviet organizations have been establishing contact with leading private companies and firms in Spain which are a fine supplement to the agreements that already exist with major industrial associations in the state sector of the Spanish economy. There are extensive plans for cooperation with a leading private industrial company in such spheres as plant protection agents, plastic processing, organic chemicals, medicines, mineral fertilizers, and so forth. Company vice president Eugenio Muniz told me about one unusual area.

"I am talking about an area of new technology in which we have not only accumulated much experience, but have also created brand-new chemical substances," he said. "The scope for using these substances is increasing with each passing year and having a massive economic impact on the construction of hydroelectric power stations and roads in mining and geological surveys. Knowing the scale of the Soviet economy and your plans for further development, we are confident that this venture has a mutually advantageous future. In short, we are deeply interested in developing ties with the Soviet Union and we see this as a way of getting to know one another better."

The protocol on the session results envisages new horizons for Soviet-Spanish scientific and technical cooperation in many spheres. The Soviet delegation was headed by K.M. Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and the Spanish delegation by L. J. Casanova, general director of the Spanish Foreign Ministry general directorate for International Technical Cooperation.

SPAIN PROPOSES REDUCING U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

LD081139 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Yuriy Konstantinov Commentary]

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran handed U.S. Secretary of State Shultz a proposal from the Spanish Government to reduce the U.S. military presence in Spain. This is the definitive decision of the socialist government, Fernando Moran said. Our observer Yuriy Konstantinov writes:

This is not the Moncloa's [prime minister's residence] first statement on the need to reduce the Pentagon's military presence on Spanish territory. Madrid has already made similar statements on several occasions, but Washington always ignored them. During talks in the Spanish capital or in the United States, the U.S. representatives always stressed that the Pentagon's four military bases are very necessary to the strengthening of the NATO and U.S. positions in the Mediterranean region. Only after energetic steps by Moncloa did U.S. Secretary of State Shultz say that the problem of reducing the U.S. military presence in the peninsula would be studied (?at a special level), for which the secretary of state would make a special visit to Madrid.

However, a few days ago, the representative of the U.S. State Department said that a discussion of the problem of reducing the U.S. military presence in Spain would be much more opportune after the NATO referendum in the country had been held. In other words, the United States wants to postpone the question of the military bases until the spring of 1986 or bury the problem altogether, depending on the outcome of the national plebiscite.

At the same time, in order to calm Spanish public opinion, Washington promised to close its air base at Torrejon. It is possible that this base will really be closed, DIARIO 16 says, but the Pentagon's sights are set on the naval base at Rota, the newspaper adds. At one time the Americans were forced to withdraw their submarines with Polaris missiles on board from this base. More and more frequently, the Rota base is visited by missile-carriers of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. According to the plan drawn up by the Pentagon, the Rota base is destined to become an advance post of NATO's southern flank where U.S. nuclear weapons could be installed. These are the Iberian plans of Washington which, to judge by it all, does not intend to reduce its military presence in Spain.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONGRATULATES PAPANDREOU

PM101429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic

Please accept our congratulations in connection with your reappointment as prime minister of the Hellenic Republic. We are certain that your activity in this lofty post will be marked by the further development and consolidation of relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between Greece and the Soviet Union in the interests of the peoples of our countries and in the interests of the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

We wish you good health and new successes for the benefit of the friendly Greek people.

USSR Council of Ministers

GREEK MINISTER CONGRATULATED IN REAPPOINTMENT

LD081342 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR has sent a message of congratulations to Ioannis Kharalambopoulos on the occasion of his reappointment to the post of minister of foreign affairs of Greece.

The message expresses the confidence that the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries would continue to develop for the good of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Greece and in the interests of stronger peace.

U.S., NATO CONCERNED OVER GREEK ELECTION RESULTS

LD071013 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1630 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The democratic forces' victory in the early Greek elections has caused obvious concern in U.S.-NATO circles. For instance, the U.S. television company ABC stated: The further participation of Greece in the Western alliance, in NATO and in the EEC, and the fate of the four U.S. bases in Greece, are in doubt. The reasons for the U.S. officials' anxiety are simple: the removal of the war bases from Greek territory and the country's withdrawal from the North Atlantic bloc would considerably reduce the capability of the U.S. and NATO leadership to intervene in Greece's domestic affairs and to react against its independent foreign political line.

On the other hand, Washington and NATO are afraid of losing the advantageous military strategic bridgehead that Greece represents to them. It is no accident that immediately after the elections the U.S. Department of State hastened to express the hope that the Papandreou government would abide as before by the agreement on the bases. We believe, the statement by a State Department spokesman says, that these bases serve the interests of both countries as well as of those of NATO.

The election results showed however that the Greek people hold a different opinion. They hope that they will rid their land of the threat of war and turn it into a bridge of peace and cooperation among the peoples.

USSR-CYPRUS SOCIETY HOLDS CONFERENCE 4 JUNE

PM101513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Society's Conference"]

[Text] The USSR-Cyprus Society held its Fourth All-Union Report and Election Conference in Moscow 4 June.

The results of this mass public organization's work over the past 5 years were reviewed and the main avenues of its activity in the coming years defined. Speakers noted that the society's work aimed at strengthening the traditional ties of friendship and all-around cooperation between the USSR and Cyprus.

New society rules were approved and a board headed by M.Y. Studenikin, director of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Pediatrics Institute, was elected.

S. Zakeos, Cypriot charge d'affaires in the USSR, and a delegation of the Society for Cypriot-Soviet Friendship and Cultural Relations took part in the conference's work.

USSR-SWEDISH SHIPPING COMMISSION SIGNS PROTOCOL

LD072036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1504 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Stockholm, 7 Jun (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

The 12th meeting of the Soviet-Swedish intergovernmental commission on maritime shipping was held over the course of a week in Sweden.

A protocol on the results of the meeting's work was signed here today, fixing the prospects for developing sea transport between the two countries and cooperation between ice-breaking services, and the continuation of joint sea rescue activities. The document notes the great significance of the opening of the first Soviet international passenger and car ferry link between Leningrad and Stockholm, which has contributed to the development of trade, economic, tourist, and cultural contacts between the USSR and Sweden. Boris Pankin, the Soviet ambassador to Sweden, was present at the signing ceremony.

In the course of the session's work, opinions on the state of affairs in international maritime shipping were exchanged. Both sides favored removing protectionist measures, which are having a negative effect on the development of this form of international contact.

Meetings were held between the Soviet delegation and representatives of leading Swedish shipping firms and companies, during which it was stressed that cooperation between the USSR and Sweden in the field of maritime shipping is an important element in Soviet-Swedish relations as a whole, facilitating their expansion and consolidation in the interests of the two countries and peoples.

PONOMAREV, ZAGLADIN MEET SAN MARINO CP LEADERS

PM071038 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: Conversations at the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, had a conversation at the CPSU Central Committee 5 June with a delegation of the San Marino Communist Party consisting of General Secretary Gilberto Ghiotti and Deputy General Secretary Gastone Pasolini.

The representatives of the CPSU told the comrades from San Marino about the Soviet people's creative labor to successfully conclude the 5-year plan and the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. The continuity of the peace-loving strategic foreign policy course worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums was stressed.

The leaders of San Marino Communist Party spoke about the political situation in the Republic of San Marino, the activity of the Communist Party in the government of left-wing forces, and the preparations for the 11th San Marino Communist Party Congress.

In an exchange of views on international issues, both sides stressed the pressing need for a resolute struggle for peace, for averting nuclear catastrophe, and for recreating the climate of detente in international relations.

Gilberto Ghiotti and Gastone Pasolini spoke highly of the foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soveit state and stressed the San Marino Communists' striving to facilitate in every way the efforts of all peace forces directed at struggle against the arms race and the growth of the war danger.

The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere.

AUSTRIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS

LD082113 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] In Moscow, there's been a friendship meeting between Soviet workers and a delegation of Austrian trade unionists. The delegation has arrived in this country at the invitation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. The head of the delegation, Mr (?Groer), has said they've seen for themselves that trade unions in the Soviet Union have a major say in social and political affairs. Their activities include the economy and all other spheres of life of the working people and they seek to further raise living standards. Mr (?Groer) pointed out that they were impressed by the confidence in the future, a characteristic trait of the Soviet people.

NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 5 JUNE

PM101105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 85 Morning Edition

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Olav Bucher-Johannessen, Norwegian ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 5 June.

LEBANESE CP LEADER LAUDS SUICIDE MISSIONS

PM110835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Karim Muruwah, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, by correspondent A. Stepanovich: "The Struggle Goes On" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] Karim Muruwah, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, said the following in conversation with PRAVDA correspondent A. Stepanovich:

The struggle against the Israeli occupiers will go on until they leave our land completely. The resistance movement has aroused unprecedented enthusiasm and self-sacrifice among Lebanese patriots. Let me cite just two examples. On 9 May Wafa' Nur al-Din, a Communist member of an armed detachment, carried out a heroic act when giving her life to blow up a vehicle and its occupants in the border town of Hasbayya. The casualties numbered 12 people dead or wounded. She was just 21 years old; she had not intended to give up her life, but when the combat situation demanded it she sacrificed herself without hesitation. A few days earlier, on 21 April, 19-year-old Lula 'Abbud, another Lebanese girl and a member of our party, carried out a true feat. Lula's comrades arranged an ambush on the outskirts of the Qir-awn settlement in the western Al-Biqa' valley and knocked out two Israeli armored personnel carriers. When help was approaching the Israelis, Lula tied explosives to herself and ran toward them, blowing up herself and those interventionists around her. These are not isolated incidents. Lebanese patriots derive strength and inspiration from Soviet people's heroism in the fight against German fascism.

Imperialist and Zionist propaganda tries to present the resistance as exclusively a communal movement of Shi'ite Muslims, denying its nationwide character and the vanguard role played in it by Lebanese Communists and other democratic forces. In so doing it reveals its plan to divide Lebanon on a religious and communal basis. Communists and other democratic forces formed the core of the resistance from the very beginning and continue to do so now. On their initiative the Lebanese National Front was created on 26 September 1982 and active guerrilla operations began. The front's influence has gradually increased, the scale of its operations has expanded, and the occupiers have suffered increasingly palpable losses. The front has become a movement of all the people, irrespective of religious or communal allegiance. In addition to combat actions the front leads mass actions on the occupied territory -- actions which are spreading despite the Israeli military's very savage repressions.

Communist fighters are taking the most active part in combat operations. Some 1,500 of our party members have gone through the hell of the Ansar concentration camp, and 250 of them have been deported by the occupiers to Israeli territory.

The resistance to the intervention as part of the general patriotic movement has changed the internal political balance and the mood within the country. This is a precondition for resolving the Lebanese problem on a truly democratic basis. Lebanon has no future outside the framework of the Arab anti-imperialist movement. We greatly appreciate the Palestinian fighters' involvement in our struggle and the contribution of fraternal Syria and the Arab world's progressive forces to our common victory. We are grateful to the Soviet Union, the Lebanese people's great friend, the other socialist countries, and all forces of liberation, progress, and peace for their invaluable help.

IZVESTIYA NOTES 'HOSTILE' U.S. ACT AGAINST LIBYA

PM110944 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Washington's Flagrant Action"]

[Text] Tripoli -- The JANA news agency has viewed the U.S. authorities' decision to expel a member of Libya's permanent mission to the United Nations as a flagrant violation of the norms of international law. This action, the agency emphasizes, was preceded by an accusation fabricated against the Libyan diplomat by the U.S. special services. Washington's present move with regard to Libya, JANA points out, is the latest link in a chain of continuing acts of U.S. hostility toward the Libyan people.

Washington -- The State Department's decision to expel a member of Libya's permanent UN mission has been perceived here as yet another hostile move by the Reagan administration toward Libya. When reporting this incident, UPI called the U.S. foreign policy department's actions an "unprecedented act."

SUDANESE LEADER PROMISES EARLY ELECTIONS

PM110806 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Sudan: Measures by the Authorities"]

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Jun -- General Siwar al-Dhahab, head of Sudan's Provisional Military Council, has stated in an interview in the SAUDI GAZETTE that general elections for a constituent assembly which will draw up the new constitution will be held in April next year. "All the necessary measures have been taken and the election will be held at the appointed time," he noted. Siwar al-Dhahab acknowledged that Sudan's economy is experiencing a profound crisis and pointed to the need to take urgent measures to avoid "complete catastrophe."

The head of the Provisional Military Council said that former Sudanese President Numayri should be brought to trial for his crimes against the Sudanese people.

CPSU DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO ARGENTINA

Meets Foreign Minister

PM101037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jun -- The official visit to Argentina by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, continues. The head of the Soviet delegation met with Dante Caputo, minister of foreign relations and worship, who expressed satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Argentine relations and stressed his government's commitment to expanding and deepening those ties.

Touching on Argentina's foreign policy course, D. Caputo pointed out that his country participates actively in the peoples' struggle to preserve and strengthen world peace. In this connection he recalled Argentina's initiatives aimed at preventing nuclear war and stated that his government intends to continue its efforts in this direction. The minister expressed serious concern at the sharp exacerbation in the situation in Central America and stressed that Argentina advocates respect for the principles of the peoples' self-determination and states' sovereign integrity. He noted particularly that Argentina is continuing its efforts to regain sovereignty over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands and is extremely concerned at the continuing concentration of large British armed forces and facilities on the archipelago, which London has virtually turned into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

A.S. Barkauskas stressed that people in the Soviet Union attach great significance to maintaining and expanding fruitful, mutually advantageous relations with Argentina and sees the prospects for those relations in the light of the firm political will to develop and improve them in various spheres which is displayed by both governments. Relations between the USSR and Argentina are a vivid example of multifaceted cooperation between states with different social systems and have a positive effect on the international situation. This cooperation has tangible benefits for both countries and peoples and meets the long-term interests of the USSR and Argentina.

The Soviet side, the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation went on, attaches great significance to the political dialogue which has been established between our countries at various levels with a view to achieving the greatest possible mutual understanding on a principled basis and constructive collaboration between the USSR and Argentina in the international arena. The Soviet Union and Argentina have a good basis for expanding this collaboration: our countries' positions on today's basic problems, especially those concerning the fundamental issues of war and peace, are close or identical.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation met with Antonio Troccoli, Argentine minister of the interior; Lucio Reka, secretary of state for arable and livestock farming: and Carlos S. Caballero, chairman of the Supreme Court.

The USSR Embassy in Argentina held a reception to mark the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit. The reception, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, was attended by Victor Martinez, vice president of the republic and chairman of the Senate of the National Congress, Juan Carlos Pugliese, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, senators, deputies, representatives of the government and of political and business circles, and personalities in culture.

Received by Alfonsin

PM101010 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Message Presented"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jun -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here on an official visit, was received by Raul Alfonsin, president of the Republic of Argentina. A.S. Barkauskas presented to the Argentine president a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium evaluating the contemporary situation in the world and the prospects for Soviet-Argentine relations. An exchange of opinions on some questions of international politics and bilateral relations took place during the conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. O.K. Kvasov, USSR ambassador to the Republic of Argentina, was present at the conversation. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation met with Carlos Laserak, secretary of state for industrial development. The Soviet guests toured Buenos Aires and visited the Museum of Fine Art, where they saw for themselves exhibits demonstrating the wealth and variety of Argentina's cultural heritage.

Tours San Juan Province

PM101401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Parliamentarians in Argentina"]

[Text] San Juan (Argentina), 9 Jun -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in Argentina on an official visit, is touring the country. The Soviet parliamentarians have visited San Juan Province, an important viticultural and fruit-growing region of the country. Leopoldo Bravo, the provincial governor, who was for many years Argentine ambassador to the USSR, actively advocates the development of ties between the two countries.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport in San Juan, the province's administrative center, L. Bravo stressed that the visit would serve to deepen Soviet-Argentine relations for the good of the two states' peoples. A.S. Barkauskas thanked the authorities for the cordial welcome and warm words addressed to the Soviet people and asked for his best wishes to be conveyed to the province's inhabitants. He noted that the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to Argentina would be yet another important step along the path of developing cooperation between the two countries. L. Bravo gave a luncheon in the Soviet parliamentarians' honor, which was held in a friendly atmosphere. The Soviet parliamentarians met with local journalists and answered their questions.

WAR GAMES, BORDER INCIDENTS AIMED AT NICARAGUA

LD072255 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Special correspondent Igor Fesunnko report from Managua]

[Text] Today another provocation started by Washington against Nicaragua began in Honduras: the war exercises "Cabanas-85," which will last until the end of September.

Both Honduran Armed Forces and U.S. military units deployed in Honduras are taking part in them. As the newspaper BARRICADA, which is published in Managua, writes, the main aim of these manuevers is to heat up even more the already tense situation on the Nicaraguan-Honduran frontier.

It is almost openly stated in official Washington circles that Cabanas-85 may be considered as one more rehearsal, perhaps a dress rehearsal, on the eve of the Pentagon's planned invasion of Nicaragua by U.S. troops. It is no accident that a few days before the start of these exercises the White House began new propaganda attacks, fiercer than ever, against the young republic.

On the southern border of Nicaragua, at the end of last week, the CIA cooked up a dirty provocation. The counterrevolutionary gangs of the traitor Pastora, which are dug in on Costa Rican territory, attacked a patrol of the Civil Guard and border troops of Costa Rica, and then tried to put the blame for this crime on the Sandinist People's Army. This incident on the Costa Rican border was organized to give the White House a new argument in its attempts to gain Congress' approval for new allocations of millions of dollars to equip, train, and arm counterrevolutionary bands in Honduras and Costa Rica. This is how the provocation was assessed by the Latin American public.

However, the situation here in Nicaragua remains on the whole calm, although the slanderous attacks and provocative statements of the leaders of the U.S. Administration arouse the just indignation of Nicaraguans. The people of this country are filled with resolution to defend and consolidate the gains of the Sandinist revolution.

ATOMIC ENERGY OFFICIAL RECEIVED BY CASTRO

PM101415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception in Havana"]

[Text] Havana, 6 Jun -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Republic's Councils of State and Ministers, received Academician A.M. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy. The results of the recently concluded 48th session of the CEMA permanent commission for peaceful uses of atomic energy were discussed during the conversation that took place. Progress at the construction of the Juragua atomic power station and the nuclear research center in Cuba, and questions pertaining to the development and introduction of nuclear technology in medicine and industry were also examined.

GORBACHEV DELIVERS ECONOMIC REPORT AT CONFERENCE

LD111152 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 Jun 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] An all-union conference on issues of accelerating scientific and technological progress has opened at the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow today.

Participants in the conference greeted Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Chebrikov, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Nikonov, and Rusakov with thunderous and prolonged applause.

[Video shows the audience standing and applauding as Gorbachev stands in center of platform shot, applauding, while Tikhonov, Gromyko, Grishin, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, and Shcherbitskiy enter from left to take their places. Camera cuts to long shot of platform with leadership lined up behind their seats, right to left: (?Shevardnadze), Nikonov moving across from behind, Grishin, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, (?Kunayev), Shcherbitskiy, (?Chebrikov), and (?Vorotnikov). Audience takes seats; some movement still to be observed in very long shot of platform.]

A report entitled "The Fundamental Issue of the Party's Economic Policy" was made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

[Gorbachev now seen in medium shot making his report, with, seated behind him, right to left: Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Kunayev, Shcherbitskiy, (?Vorotnikov), and (?Chebrikov)].

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECREES ON APPOINTMENTS

PM071425 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian No 13, 1985, carries on pages 236-237 four USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the following effect: V.V. Sheremet is appointed deputy minister of the gas industry (7 March 1985); V.I. Sorokoletov is appointed USSR deputy minister of the coal industry (7 March 1985); N.V. Lemayev is appointed USSR first deputy minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, while M.F. Sisin is relieved of his duties as first deputy minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry "in connection with his retirement on pension" (14 March 1985); and V.M. Kozlov is relieved of his duties as deputy minister of transport construction "in connection with his transfer to other work."

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian No 14, 1985, carries on pages 261-262 four USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, or G. Aliyev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the following effect: V.V. Pribytkov is appointed chief of the Main Administration for Safeguarding State Secrets in the Press under the USSR Council of Ministers, while V.A. Kuznetsov is relieved of his duties as chief of the Main Administration for Safeguarding State Secrets in the Press under the USSR Council of Ministers "in connection with his transfer to other work" (20 March 1985 -- Tikhonov and Smirtyukov) V.I. Grayfer is appointed deputy minister of the petroleum industry and chief of the Main Administration for the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises in Tyumen Oblast (Glavtyumenneftegaz), while R.I. Kuzovatkin is relieved of his duties as deputy minister of the petroleum industry and chief of the Main Administration for the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises in Tyumen Oblast (Glavtyumenneftegaz) "in connection with his transfer to other work" (25 March 1985 -- Aliyev and Smirtyukov); Ye.G. Rozanov is appointed first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture under the USSR Gosstroy, while S.G. Zmeul is relieved of his

duties as first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture under the USSR Gosstroy "in connection with his retirement on pension" (Aliyev and Smirtyukov -- 26 March 1985); O.N. Makarov is appointed deputy minister of transport construction (Aliyev and Smirtyukov -- 5 April 1985).

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian No 15, 1985, carries on page 278 the following USSR Council of Ministers decree dated 24 April 1985 and signed by Tikhonov and Smirtyukov: "Comrade V.I. Litvinenko is relieved of his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations."

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES KIEV OBKOM PLENUM

AU071655 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 1 Jun 85 pp 2-3

[RATAU report on speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 30 May Kiev Obkom plenum]

[Text] This plenum, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, discussed in a businesslike manner concrete measures to implement the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum. On the whole, the speakers critically analyzed what has been achieved, revealed shortcomings and omissions, and indicated reserves for further growth.

The party has set the task of accelerating the socioeconomic development of society. As is known from the press, at its recent session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined draft guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-90 and in the period up to the year 2000. They set a highly important political and economic task: to significantly speed up the pace of economic development on the basis of accelerating scientific-technical progress and raising the effectiveness of communal production. What we need for this is to change the very attitude toward planning and to proceed not only from what has been achieved, but also from the demands of life, from the country's internal development, and the international situation.

The next 5-year period must be better than the current one in all indexes. In this connection, the speaker emphasized, the time factor is now of decisive importance. The utmost has to be done to accomplish the set tasks. We have been confronted with truly enormous work, primarily to accelerate scientific-technical progress and to raise the rates of intensifying all sectors of the national economy. Another way does not exist, because the country's economic might and the possibilities to raise the people's living standards depend on the pace of scientific-technical progress and on the increasing effectiveness of communal production.

We have, V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, enormous reserves. This applies to the development of the material and technical base, to the application of advanced technologies and new forms of labor organization and of the payment of wages, and the utilization of advanced experience, including the experience of the fraternal socialist countries. The point is, in particular, to concentrate resources where they are likely to produce the best returns, and to take organizational measures, particularly to improve the economic mechanism.

All this calls for a profound reform in the psychology of cadres, it calls on the cadres to learn, and to learn rapidly, to think in terms of the present day, and to work properly. We must not permit the same shortcomings to appear year in and year out.

Kiev Oblast possesses everything needed to accelerate the pace of growth: adequate economic potential, qualified cadres, a great deal of practical experience, and scientific forces. The oblast party organization is doing a great deal to improve the work, to successfully complete the 5-year plan, and to give a worthy welcome to the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses.

There are appreciable changes for the better in the style and methods of the obkom's work, in the organization of control over and check into execution, and in economic management. The development rates of the national economy have recently increased. For example, last year the oblast exceeded the planned volume of increasing industrial production. The situation is also improving in agriculture.

At the same time, the existing possibilities are being utilized inadequately, and the standards of organizational and political work performed by the obkom, gorkoms, raykoms, and many basic party organizations are still insufficient to ensure that the present tasks are accomplished. Much more and better can be done.

This applies above all to the leading economic sector -- the agro-industrial complex. As is known, the fundamental task confronting the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is to provide the population of the republic's capital city primarily with unskimmed milk produce and vegetables.

This is not a simple task. The only way to cope with it is to intensify agricultural production by all means. The oblast's farms are better provided with funds than the republic's average. They are better supplied with equipment, mineral fertilizers, and concentrated feed. Almost 18 percent of farmlands have been improved.

But this enormous potential still does not produce appropriate returns at many kolkhozes and sovkhozes. So, in the current 5-year period, fixed assets have increased nearly 26 percent, the per hectare factor 16 percent, but overall output has only risen 4.6 percent.

The situation in grain growing is disturbing. In the current 5-year period, the oblast has significantly fallen short of the target for overall grain yields. Even in 1984, which was a relatively favorable year for the oblast's farms, the per hectare grain yields only average 28 quintals. References to the fact that a number of rayons are situated in the forest zone are of no use. After all, Volyn and Rovno Oblasts, with more than 66 percent of all farmlands in the forest zone, brought in 29 and 29.7 quintals per hectare, respectively. The speaker also quoted other facts. In the last 4 years, the oblast fell short of the plan by 134,000 tons of vegetables, or 10 percent. Compared with the 10th 5-year period, the oblast's purchases of a number of plant growing produce have shrunk.

In the current year, the oblast toilers have undertaken to obtain better overall grain crops than in the bumper year 1978 and to substantially increase production and procurements in other agricultural branches as well.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy wished the farmers success in coping with this task. He continued: I will not go into the details of what has to be done and how. You have both "great" science, as they say, at hand, and sufficient specialists. Each specialist has to be induced to carry out his obligations creatively and with great responsibility. The oblast's agro-industrial association should take concrete practical steps for this purpose.

Kiev Oblast is the first in the republic in the output of stockbreeding produce. It produces 184 quintals of meat and 837 quintals of milk per 100 hectares. But even in this branch the oblast does not make full use of the existing reserves and possibilities for intensification and for an increased efficiency. The number of stock increases, but its productivity goes down, and production increases very slowly. To intensify stockbreeding, it is essential above all to set about fodder production in earnest. The productivity of fodder lands remains low, and the quality of fodder also needs a significant improvement. The enterprise of reclaiming marshy lands, initiated in the 10th 5-year period, has not been completed. As a result, the procurement of coarse and juicy fodder, compared with the 10th 5-year period, has not increased. What intensification can we talk about under such conditions?

This is why what matters now most is to make better and more effective use of the production potential that has already been created in agriculture, to widely and persistently adopt brigade contracting, to pay leaders and specialists for the end result, and to reduce the administrative and management apparatus.

As the speakers noted today, V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, many omissions in the work have been brought about by shortcomings in the selection and training of cadres. Nearly 30 percent of people manning the posts of chief specialists, which is a decisive link at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, do not have any higher education. At kolkhozes, this share exceeds one-third. The oblast has already been criticized for the frequent reshuffles among leading cadres in the countryside. This practice is no good. The obkom, the oblispolkom, raykoms, and rayispolkoms must draw the necessary conclusions.

Substantial shortcomings have been incurred in sociocultural construction in the countryside. The oblast falls short of the plans for putting into service houses, kindergartens, nurseries, clubs, and houses of culture. This adversely affects the stability of cadres and above all of young people.

Problems concerning the countryside are to be settled comprehensively and in common. This is a truth that has been known for a long time and by everyone. Thus far, however, there has been no comprehension of this and no cooperation among branch departments, obkom secretaries, oblispolkom deputy chairmen, and oblispolkom administrations and sections.

As we can see, V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on, the accomplishment of a number of tasks in the oblast's agriculture leaves a great deal to be desired. At the same time, the draft guidelines for the next 5-year period and a longer term provide for production volumes in line with the food program. Unfortunately, those drafting the oblast's 12th 5-Year Plan were guided by this principle.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy criticized the oblast's city and rayon organizations for the serious errors in planning. We cannot accept the fact that the increase in overall production envisaged for the coming 5-year period is quite insufficient. The obkom, the oblispolkom, party, administrative, and agricultural bodies in the field are expected to reconsider this issue and to make appropriate corrections. This has to be done without delay.

Great reserves were also noted in the oblast's industry. In the last 4 years, the oblast fell short of the 5-year targets for raising the volumes of production and labor productivity. The share of high-quality goods remains low. The issue may be remedied by accelerating scientific-technical progress by all means and by making better use of labor and material resources and of experience accumulated by advanced collectives. But the way these tasks are being accomplished is not the best. A significant number of workers in the oblast are still engaged in manual labor.

At the same time, last year some 25 percent of industrial enterprises did not do anything to mechanize production, and 33 percent did nothing to apply new technologies. The progress made in certifying and rationalizing work places has been slow.

In capital construction, the oblast has, since the beginning of the 5-year period, been falling short of the plan for putting fixed assets into operation, for utilizing capital investments, and for construction and assembly operations. The work carried out to intensify the policy of economy has also been insufficiently vigorous, and as a result of this the oblast falls short of the targets for saving metal, cement, timber, and gasoline.

The speaker pointed out that the economy must not be run in this way any longer, and that a radical turnaround had to be made. What matters now is to ensure good organization in all sectors, and to raise responsibility for the results of one's work -- from the worker to the leader. A substantial effect can and must be obtained by putting matters in order, by fomenting labor, technological, and state discipline, and by a conscientious attitude toward the matter. It is Kiev Oblast Party Organization that is expected to be a model in this respect, a model in good organization and in a state-like comprehension of one's tasks at the present stage.

Evidence of the great reserves and potentials is the fact that the shortfall incurred since the beginning of the year was, in March and April, not only compensated for, but also the pace planned for increasing the volume of industrial production and labor productivity was exceeded. What matters now is to consolidate what has been achieved and to advance further.

At his meeting with the inhabitants of Leningrad, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, emphasized that we would be able to obtain quick returns if we made use of all organizational, economic, and social reserves and if we invigorated the human factor and induced each one at his workplace to work honestly, conscientiously, and efficiently.

We must resolutely increase requirements for the results of work, and must make the rayon- and oblast-level leaders more responsible for this. Tasks concerning the pursuit of the present cadre policy were thoroughly discussed at obkom, gorkom, and raykom plenums. The line pursued by the CPSU Central Committee with regard to these issues met with approval and support at all levels.

The measures mapped out must everywhere be confirmed with practical steps: We must resolutely get rid of those who are unable to bring an initiated matter to an end, who lack initiative and a feeling for new things, and who lack criticism in assessing the state of affairs in the entrusted sector. It is quite obvious that for those who have blotted their copybooks with misbehavior, who have disregarded our norms and principles, and who have an addiction to alcohol, there must be no room not only in leading posts, but also in the party.

We now need leaders who are able to show initiative, leaders able to take a new attitude toward settling complex tasks at the present stage of social development. We have such people. They must be found and promoted more rapidly. This is a topical task for the oblast party organization.

The struggle against negative phenomena must be an objective for organizational, ideological, and mass political work. Propaganda and educational activity must be made maximally businesslike, and its role in accelerating socioeconomic development must increase.

In organizational work, it is important to go deeper into all issues and to display efficiency. The tasks in this sphere are clear, and we must accomplish them in a well-considered and painstaking way, without shunning routine, and show concern for practical results.

In conclusion, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said: There are 3 months to go to the beginning of the accountability and election campaign in basic, and then in rayon, city, and oblast party organizations. Particular attention is to be paid in this time to basic party organizations, and pains are to be taken to hold party meetings and conferences in a businesslike atmosphere favorable for comradely exchanges of views, and for principled criticism and self-criticism. No fair proposal **or critical** remark must be disregarded.

Criticism made at this plenum has been fair, and it applies not only to the oblast-level leadership. There are quite a few omissions and defects also in the work of many republic-level organizations.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee is taking steps to eradicate shortcomings in the work of ministries and other republic-level bodies, is systematically reinforcing them with leading cadres, and is improving the work of party organizations.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee hopes that the obkom bureau, the oblispolkom, and leaders of cities, rayons, enterprises, projects, and farms will draw appropriate and profoundly partylike conclusions from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 plenum, and will see to it that the results of work improve in order to increase the share of the oblast collectives in consolidating the homeland's economic and defense potential and to give a worthy welcome to the 27th party congress.

UKRAINIAN CONTROL COMMISSION DISMISSES OFFICIAL

AU071950 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 31 May 85 p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the Party Control Commission Under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] In examining the letters obtained, it has been found that, while acting as deputy chief of the Crimean construction combine, CPSU member A. Krivolapov was rude in his behavior with the subordinates, infringed state discipline, and squandered building materials from the stocks. Late in 1982, the Ukrainian People's Control Committee ruled that he pay cash compensation for the damage he did. However, he was not brought to party and disciplinary account. Moreover, at the request of O. Yakovlev, Ukrainian deputy minister of industrial construction, he was paid an unjustified bonus from the ministry's fund. The ministry gave A. Krivolapov positive references, and the Ukrainian State Committee for Material and Technical Supply appointed him to a higher post as chief of the Crimean Oblast Main Administration for Material and Technical Supply.

While profiting from the lack of control and discipline, A. Krivolapov disregarded the opinions of others, was rude, encouraged boot-licking practices [dohidnytstvo], and appointed functionaries to leading and materially responsible posts for friendly considerations, as well as persons who had previously been held criminally accountable for embezzlement in his new post.

He supplied functionaries from the superior departmental bodies with passes to sanatoriums and boarding houses, arranged drinking bouts and receptions for them at the expense of the organizations serviced and of the personnel of the main administration.

In the 2 years A. Krivolapov spent as chief of the Crimean Oblast Main Administration for Material and Technical Supply, unproductive outlays more than doubled, car demurrages increased nearly 50 percent, surplus commodities and material values exceeded the norm, and the plans for contracted production supplies were underfulfilled. In the system of the oblast main administration, book doctoring was practiced, illicit bonuses were paid, and personnel financial discipline was infringed.

This was reported in the letters addressed to the Crimean Obkom and the Ukrainian State Committee for Material and Technical Supply. But these letters were not closely examined, and no steps were taken to eliminate the shortcomings.

The results of the examination were reviewed by the Party Control Commission under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

For the mismanagement and waste incurred, the gross infringements of discipline as regards contracts and estimating finances for personnel, for book-doctoring practices, and for spreading vicious methods of work among cadres, which were very harmful for their education, A. Krivolapov has been dismissed from the post he had held. The basic party organization and Zaliznychnyy Raykom of Simferopol City have struck him off the CPSU roll.

By the decision adopted, the Party Control Commission severely reprimanded A Retivykh, chief of the Industrial Department in the Crimean Obkom, for the formal attitude toward the examination of the letters received and for conniving at the facts of unworthy behavior, of infringements and abuses incurred by A. Krivolapov.

CPSU member A. Karmazin, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, has been reprimanded for the lack of control, the superficial examination of letters from the Crimean Oblast Main Administration for Material and Technical Supply, and for the unobjective accounts given to party bodies. The same penalty was inflicted on CPSU member O. Yakovlev, Ukrainian deputy minister of industrial construction, for the lack of adherence to principle in groundlessly requesting a bonus for A. Krivolapov.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has endorsed the decision adopted by the Party Control Commission.

ALIYEV, KAPITONOV AT LIGHT INDUSTRY FESTIVE MEETING

LD072144 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Jun 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting was held in Moscow today dedicated to the professional holiday, Light Industry Workers Day, which falls on Sunday 9 June. In the presidium were Comrades Aliyev and Kapitonov, heads of a number of ministries and departments, front-ranking production workers, scientists and representatives of the Moscow public.

Comrade Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry, delivered a report. Those participating in the meeting gave assurances that the workers in the industry would exert all their efforts, knowledge and experience to improve work and successfully to fulfill the tasks of the year and the 5-year period as a whole, and worthily to greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

DEMICHEV ADDRESSES CULTURAL ARTISTIC WORKERS

LD072323 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1541 GMT 7 Jun 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A meeting of the aktiv of cultural and artistic workers and students of the university of social-political and aesthetic knowledge took place in Moscow today. Comrade Demichev delivered a report on urgent tasks of social development and culture in light of decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum.

DEMICHEV PRESENTS AWARDS AT PLAYWRIGHT COMPETITION

LD101933 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Among the events of the day is the presentation of awards to the winners of the competition for the best play under the slogan "Hero and time" The awards were conferred by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture.

VOROTNIKOV, DEMICHEV SIGN POET'S OBITUARY

PM101409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 85 First Edition p 6

[Excerpts] Soviet multinational literature has suffered a heavy loss. Kaysin Shuvayevich Kuliyev, eminent Soviet poet, CPSU member since 1944, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, people's poet of the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR, secretary of the RSFSR Writer's Union Board, member of the USSR Writers Union Board, and holder of USSR and RSFSR State Prizes, died 4 June 1985 in his 68th year after a long illness.

V.I. Vorotnikov, P.N. Demichev, M.V. Zimyanin, B.I. Stukalin, V.F. Shauro, A.E. Voss, T.N. Menteshashvili, S.G. Lapin, B.N. Pastukhov, T.K. Malbakhov, B.K. Chabdarov, M.I. Dokshokov, G.M. Markov, Ye.M. Chekharin, G.G. Abashidze, Ch.T. Aytmatov, M.N. Alekseyev, A.G. Aleksin, A.A. Ananyev, Yu.Ya. Barabash, S.A. Baruzdin, A.A. Belyayev, Yu.V.Bondarev, P.P. Botsu, Yu.N. Verchenko, S.V. Vikulov, Yu.P. Voronov, R.G. Gamzatov, A.T. Gonchar, N.M. Gribachev, A.D. Dementyev, K.M. Dolgov, N.K. Dorizo, Yu.V. Drunina, M.A. Dudin, S.P. Zalygin, Ye.A. Isayev, M.Karim, V.V. Karpov, A.P. Keshokov, D.N. Kugultinov, F.F. Kuznetsov, L.M. Leonov, E.B. Mezhelaytis, S.V. Mikhalkov, A.A. Mikhaylov, V.M. Ozerov, B.I. Oleynik, R.I. Rozhdestvenskiy, A.V. Sofronov, O.O. Suleymenov, Yu.I Surovtsev, M. Tank (Ye.I. Skurko), A.B. Chakovskiy, A.N. Chepurov, A.O. Shogentsukov.

GRISHIN ATTENDS CONFERENCE ON CONGRESS, ALCOHOL

PM101523 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 85 p 1

[TASS report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] A conference of CPSU Raykom first secretaries and Rayispolkom chairman was held at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom yesterday.

A report on preparations forthe 27th CPSU Congress was delivered to the conference by R.F. Dementyev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

A report on work to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Measures To Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism" was delivered by A.M. Roganov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

DOCUMENTARY ON ANDROPOV'S LIFE PREMIERES

LD101652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The premiere of the full-length documentary film "Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov -- Pages From a Life" took place in the Oktyabr movie theater in Moscow today. The screen recreates stages in the bright life of the glorious son of the party and the people, who made a major contribution toward strengthening the Land of the Soviets and the world sociaist system, and to the struggle for peace and against the threat of war.

The frames of this screen diary transport the viewer to the ancient Russian town of Rybinsk -- now Andropov -- where his career as a Komsomol leader began; to Yaroslavl, where he was accepted into the ranks of the Leninist party; to Karelia, where Yuriy Vladimirovich Antropov, first secretary of the republic's Komsomol Central Committee, was one of the leaders of the partisan movement during the war years.

Documentary materials describing the party and state work carried out by Comrade Andropov after the war in the posts of CPSU Central Committee secretary and chairman of the USSR Committee of State Security are included in the film.

His faithfulness to Leninism, organizational talents, extensive knowledge, principledness, and life experience gained him high esteem and respect. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

His comrades-in-arms and friends, veterans of the Leninist party, relatives, and those close to him describe from the screen Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's life and work. He devoted himself to selfless service to his own people to the end.

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, share their recollections of their meetings with the Soviet leader. They highly appraise Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's diverse activities aimed at strengthening peace and friendship among peoples and against the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe.

The film was made at the Central Studio of Documentary Films.

POLITBURO FIGURES VISIT MOSCOW AGRICULTURAL SITES

LD102024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Intensification of agriculture is unthinkable without the extensive introduction of scientific and technical progress achievements into production. This is a demand of the times, and this is what party and government decisions aim at. The country has many agricultural enterprises which skilfully use leading achievements of science and practice, and achieve high results.

Today, first secretaries of communist party central committees of the union republics, kraykoms and obkoms, chairmen of councils of ministers of the union republics, and leaders of the ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex visited a number of farms, enterprises and organizations of the Moscow Oblast. CPSU Central Committee Politburo members Comrades Vorotnikov, Kunayev, and Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo Candidate Member Comrade Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Secretary Comrade Nikonov, and deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers Comrades Marchuk and Nuriyev, took part in the examination of agricultural facilities and discussion of topical questions connected with intensification of agricultural production, introduction of scientific and technical achievements, and raising the economic efficiency of the potential created in the countryside.

Equipment used for cultivating agricultural crops using intensive technologies, machinery for laying in fodder and its preparation, and equipment for livestock raising farms were examined at the Leninskiy Luch kolkhoz in Krasnogorskiy Rayon. The attention of leaders of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture was drawn to the necessity for the speediest mass production and introduction in fields and on farms of new machines and equipment and progressive technologies. The solution of these questions to a large extent also depends on local initiatives in the production of those types of machinery and mechanisms without which it is impossible to achieve high results. The task to intensify the control of facilities under construction intended to ensure the production of systems and machines for agriculture was set for party, soviet and economic bodies. The great role of engineers, agronomists, livestock specialists and other experts, who should be at the head of scientific and technical progress in the countryside, was emphasized. The partners -- leaders and specialists from enterprises and organizations providing services to agriculture -- were called upon to provide much assistance in this work. They were charged with consolidating in every possible way the mutual links between sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

Those gathered examined a livestock raising complex and were familiarized with the organization of fodder production for cattle. Leading farms from various regions of the country demonstrated highly-productive animals. In conversations with farm workers and specialists it was stressed that it is necessary to continue to improve selection work and produce new and improve existing breeds of cattle.

Pedigree work on farms, on which basis it is possible to achieve significant increases in animal productivity in a short period of time also needs to be improved. The experience of the Leninskiy Luch farm, where animal breeders under ordinary conditions have created a highly productive herd of dairy cattle, convinces one of this.

On average, they get more than 5,600 kg annually of milk from each cow. The work with the herd, specialists stress, is a continuous process requiring a scrupulously conducted initial livestock record and well-timed implementation of veterinary measures. It was particularly noted that good feeding is an indispensable condition for the manifestation of the animals' genetic possibilities. The farm has an efficiently arranged production of both coarse and succulent fodder. Special attention is paid to the quality of hay, silage, grass cuttings and other fodders that are being laid in. The leaders and specialists of the kolkhoz have close links with scientific establishments and boldly and resolutely introduce without delay the very latest developments into production.

A detailed conversation on efficient use of the main production resource -- land -- and on further increasing the yield of irrigated and drained lands took place during a visit to enterprises and organisations of the Raduga All-Union Scientific Production Association for Mechanization of Irrigation in Kolomenskiy Rayon. It is necessary to introduce extensively power-saving and soil-protecting technologies, and equipment for localized application of solid and liquid fertilizers. It was emphasized that the creation of scientific and production associations in agriculture is one of the successful variants of closely linking science with production and the establishment of the introduction of developments into kolkhoz and sovkhoz production in short periods of time.

During the conversations much attention was devoted to current matters -- the speediest completion of sowing, thorough preparation for harvesting, transportation and processing of the crop, as well as the successful wintering of cattle. The task to intensify attention to crop care, well-timed conduct of moisture-retaining technological operations, and implementation of reliable plant protection from pests and diseases was set for the party, soviet and economic bodies, and the leaders and specialists of the agro-industrial associations. In every oblast, kray and republic things should be arranged so that the necessary amount of high-quality coarse and succulent fodder is laid in for the farms. The entire work in agriculture should be directed at unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges on production and purchases of output, and the successful solution of tasks put forward by the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

During the examination of technology and the visits to various facilities, explanation was provided by farm leaders and specialists, and employees of scientific-research, design and planning organizations of ministries and departments.

At the end of the examination, reports by USSR ministers, Comrades Belyak, Vasilyev and Yezhevskiy, and by the chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, Comrade Khitrun, were heard. Comrade Ligachev spoke in conclusion.

VECA-1 LAUNCHES WEATHER BALLOON, LANDING MODULE

LD110913 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- An important stage of the international project "Venus -- Halley's Comet" has been fulfilled. On June 11, 1985, a principally new experiment was started which includes the study of the circulation of the atmosphere of Venus and of its meteorological parametres.

After covering about 500 million kilometers in six months, the "Vega-1" station approached Venus. On June 9 a descending apparatus was separated from the station which on June 11, when entering the atmosphere, was divided into a landing module and a weather balloon.

The weather balloon whose shell was filled with helium after the separation is drifting in the atmosphere at a height of 54 km. A radio transmitting complex and scientific equipment for the measurement of parametres of the atmosphere and the cloud layer of Venus are installed on the balloon.

The reception of radio signals from on board of the weather balloon, as well as the determination of its coordinates and the speed of its movement in the atmosphere of Venus are carried out by the Soviet and international networks of ground radio-telescopes working in accordance with a coordinated program, which are stationed in Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, North and South America.

During the descending of the landing module of the study of the cloud layer of physical characteristics and the chemical composition of the atmosphere was continued with the help of a set of scientific instruments installed there which was started during the previous flights by Soviet automatic stations.

The landing module performed soft landing in the point with the following coordinates: 7 degrees 11 minutes of northern latitude and 177 degrees 48 minutes of longitude in the area of the Mermaid Plain. A complex of scientific research operations was performed on the surface of Venus. The reception and relaying to the earth of the scientific data from the landing module were carried out with the help of the radio system of the "Vega-1" station. The scientific equipment for the landing module and the weather balloon were created jointly by Soviet and French scientitts.

After the separation of the descending apparatus, the automatic station "Vega-1" passed Venus at a distance of 39,000 km from its surface and is now continuing its flight towards Halley's Comet.

The interplanetary station "Vega-2" launched six days after the launching of "Vega-1" will approach Venus on June 15, 1985.

According to the telemetric data, on-board systems of the weather balloon and the automatic stations function normally. The scientific data are coming in and are processed at the Institute of Space Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, as well as at other Soviet and foreign scientific centres which take part in the international project "Venus -- Halley's Comet".

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEWS BOOK BY MARSHAL OGARKOV

PM101828 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 85 Second Edition p 2

[Book review by Candidate of Historical Sciences Major General V. Luzherenko: "Tirelessly Increasing Vigilance"]

[Text] It is not long since the echo of the salvoes of the festive salute marking the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people and their armed forces in the Great Patriotic War died away. Mankind is now turning again and again to the results and lessons of the war and asking itself again and again: How could the world have found itself dragged into a bloody slaughter that cost 50 million human lives? Who was to blame for the sufferings of entire peoples?

The answers to those and other questions are contained, in particular, in Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov's book "History Teaches Vigilance" (Footnote) (N.V. Ogarkov: History Teaches Vigilance. Military Publishing House, 1985, 98 pages, price 20 kopeks).

The author traces the "mechanism" of the preparation and outbreak of World War II. Of course, the book emphasizes, the direct responsibility for the unleashing of the war lies with fascist Germany, fascist Italy, and militarist Japan, to which many European and Asian countries fell victim. At the same time, the United States, Britain, France, and the other Western states are also to blame, directly or indirectly, for the preparation of World War II. Blinded by hatred of socialism, they gave Hitler's Germany generous financial and economic assistance that made it possible to revive its military-industrial potential and to develop and equip a brigand army many millions strong.

The book reveals the consistent and persistent struggle by the Soviet state to create a collective security system, curb the aggressor, and preserve peace on earth. And it is not our fault that these efforts were not supported by the so-called "Western democracies."

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government foresaw the inevitability of a military clash with imperialist forces and prepared the country and the people for defense. The book describes a number of these enforced measures. To a great extent they were the foundation of our victory.

We paid a heavy price for our victory in the Great Patriotic War. More than any other, our people remember the lessons of war and are struggling with particular persistence for peace, which has always been the ultimate objective of the Soviet state's foreign policy efforts. The author cites facts and figures to show that the USSR's love of peace has been repeatedly demonstrated in practice. During the postwar years the Soviet Union has put forward dozens of proposals and initiatives aimed at ensuring guaranteed peace on earth, ending the arms race, and forbidding the production and use of mass destruction weapons, and proposals on a whole series of other questions reflecting the vital interests and aspirations of the world's peoples.

However, these initiatives by the Soviet Union run up against stubborn opposition from the newfound claimants to world domination. The present policy of the United States and its allies is a continuation of the same old anti-Soviet course; it is shameless anticommunism. The strategic concept of "direct confrontation" adopted by the Reagan Administration in the early eighties openly gambles on achieving military superiority and ensuring that the United States is capable of delivering a surprise "disarming first strike" against the USSR. Today imperialism threatens the peoples of the planet with world nuclear war.

Under these conditions, the author concludes, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states, while struggling for peace, at the same time take into account modern imperialism's aggressiveness and maintain the vigilance and combat readiness of their armies at a level ensuring a crushing rout for any aggressor bold enough to attack the socialist countries.

"We shall continue," it was said at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, "to spare no effort to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces have everything necessary to reliably defend our homeland and its allies and that no one can take us unawares." The socialist community countries have a single aim: defending the gains of socialism and preserving peace on earth. It is this that is served by the fraternal alliance of the peoples and the combat collaboration of the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries. History itself teaches the need for great vigilance and combat readiness, the book stresses. For every Soviet serviceman this means constantly improving his combat and political knowledge and acquiring a mastery of weapons and equipment.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS DEATH OF ACADEMY CHIEF

PM101527 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 85 Second Edition p 4

[Text] It is with profound sorrow that the command and the political department of the Marshal of the Soviet Union R.Ya. Malinovskiy Armored Troops Military Academy announce the untimely death of Major General Vladimir Makarovich Logvinovskiy, faculty chief at the academy and CPSU member since 1959, and express condolences to the relatives and friends of the deceased.

SHESTOPALOV ADDRESSES DEFENSE MINISTRY GROUP

PM101519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jun 85 Second Edition p 2

[Colonel V. Khrenov report under the general heading "Party Aktiv Meetings"]

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of the USSR Ministry of Defense construction and troops billeting organs has been held at which a report was delivered by Marshal of Engineering Troops N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops.

In discussing the tasks stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum the main speaker, together with Colonel General V. Bychenko, chief of the Military Construction Units Political Directorate, Comrades N. Chekhov, Yu. Gudimov, L. Shumilov, V. Orlovskiy, A. Vozzhenikov, and A. Ryabov, and others spoke about topical problems involved in increasing party influence so as to ensure enhanced work efficiency and quality and intensified production. V. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, took part in the meeting's work.